PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,853—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

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DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	28th Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	5th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* THAMES	4293	W. J. Nantes	19th "
B.I. COROMANDEL	4652	F. H. Seymour	26th "
			1897
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	2nd Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5284	L. H. Moule	9th "
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	16th "
M.* CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	23rd "
† CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	30th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	6th Feb.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	6th March.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	13th "
M.* AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	20th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. DeHorne	27th "
M.L. INDIA	8000	R. F. Briscoe	3rd April.
* SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	17th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	M. De Horne	24th "
M.L. AUSTRALIA	6901	L. Reeves	1st May.

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.
The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The Steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI transhipping at Port Said.
Steamers marked M* proceed to Marseilles only, and passengers cannot be booked to London by long sea route by these vessels, but passengers for Brindisi can transhipp at Port Said.
The Steamers marked thus † proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipp there to a steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Ballard Pier at noon, on the day of sailing, and only Hand Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Apollo Bunder before 8 A.M. on the day of sailing.
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I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 6th November, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
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GISELA	G. de Grisogono	4,253	350	7th Jan.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	21st Dec. 1896.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov., 1896.

DIRECT TO NATAL AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "COURLAND," Commander Alexander Milne, 1,248 tons, has arrived and will SAIL for the above PORTS on or about the 27th Nov.
With excellent 1st and 2nd Class accommodation, will reach Natal in about 17 days.
For rates and Particulars apply to Messrs. DADA ABDOLLA and Co., Owners, Kasai Moholla, Crawford Market

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA MARSEILLES.

Vessel	Tons	H P	To sail about
RANKSOME HALL	4,000	400	4th Jan. 1897.

THIS Steamer carries duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

1st Class Fare Liverpool, Rs. 600 Marseilles, Rs. 550.
1 do. do. do. " 350 do. " 300.
For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th November, 1896.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA DIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. R. RUBATTINO .....10th Dec. 1896

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
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FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 28th Nov., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if arriving later.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,695 tons, on the 1st Dec., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvi, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 26th Nov., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, about 28th Nov., at 7 a.m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 1st December, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 28th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Dec.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th November, 1896.

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FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday, at noon.
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. 1896.
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Trosdec	26th Dec. "
YARRA	4255	Coispellier	23rd Jan. 1897.
SYDNEY	4232	Aubert	20th Feb. "
CALEDONIEN	4232	Blanc	20th Mar. "
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	17th April "

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NATAL	Bourdon	4,074	17th Dec.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipp at Colombo.
A steam launch from Ballard Pier will convey Passengers on Board.
The S.S. "PERSEPOLIS," Captain Etienne, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for KURRACHEE and PERSIAN GULF, on or about 16th December, 1896.
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SODA WATER	0 8	LITHIA	0 12
LEMONADE	0 12	SELTZER	0 12
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FROM Rs. 27 FOR SIX.
THE NEW SOFT MATERIALS :—
EATON GAUZES, BLUES, AND PINKS.
Our New Illustrated Catalogue free on application.

THORPE AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT
EUCALYPTIZED
CRYSTALS.
INVALUABLE for
DISINFECTING ROOMS.
DISINFECTING CLOTHES.
KEEPING OFF INSECTS.
Per Bottle Casb, Re. 1-4. Credit, Re. 1-7.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

PROPER NOURISHMENT
IS JUST AS ESSENTIAL FOR THE
HAIR
AS IS PROPER FOOD FOR THE
BODY.

Without it the hair will be starved, becoming weak, brittle, poor, and lustreless.

IN KEMP'S
CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE

A veritable HAIR FOOD is offered, providing in natural form every needed element for the perfect nourishment of both hair and scalp, and producing a luxuriant, strong, and glossy crop.

Most refreshing in use.

Rs. 2-8 and 1-8 per Bottle, known throughout the world. Superior to anything imported.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 3 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs. a
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5 0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICINES, DRUGS, FOODS,
HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES,
SICK ROOM REQUISITES,
SURGICAL APPLIANCES,
PATENT MEDICINES,
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS,
Electrical, Photographic, Scientific, Chemical, Physical, and other Apparatus and Materials and all

KEMP'S
CELEBRATED
PROPRIETORY ARTICLES.

We hold the largest stock and finest selection of these and similar goods in India, and are continually receiving fresh supplies.

OUR STOCK IS MAINTAINED
UP TO DATE
IN EVERY RESPECT.

Orders by Post or Wire instantly executed. Special Goods not in stock quickly imported.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

KEMP OF BOMBAY.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
LONDON & LIVERPOOL.
Wholesale Agent for India :—
STANLEY OAKES.
13-2 Government Place, Calcutta, and of all Chemists.

GEMMED RINGS.

AT present our Supply comprises the prettiest collection in the World of this form of ORNAMENT. The style of setting of a few is quite "ORIENTAL." The application of the term Oriental conveys an idea of crude workmanship to many minds ; but we beg to state that our collection though suggesting crudity in an appreciable form as far as fashion is concerned is made up of the finest and most finished workmanship, better value is not obtainable in any Establishment at Bombay, Native or European. Quality for Quality our prices will be found the lowest in Bombay for the finest Qualities in Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphire, Turquoises, etc., etc.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PALACE SKATING RINK.
OPEN EVERY EVENING
FROM 9 to 11-30.
DAY SESSION
FROM 7 TO 9, AND 10 TO 12.
LADIES FREE.
EVERY AFTERNOON
FROM 5 TO 7.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, NOVEMBER 25TH,
SELECT SOCIETY SESSION.
FROM 5-30 TO 7-30.
Admission, Rs. 2.
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26th,
By special request the management have set aside
THURSDAY NIGHT for the PEOPLE'S NIGHT.
Admission, ANS. 8.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH,
GRAND POLO MATCH ON SKATES.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH,
GREAT ATTRACTION!
ONE MILE RACE.
The Winner to receive a SILVER WATCH.
F. MITCHELL, Proprietor. T. EMPSON, Business Manager.

S. S. "ASTON HALL"
ARRIVED 24TH NOVEMBER, 1896.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.
Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.
Captain MACAULAY will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th November, 1896.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND, of Rs. 10 per each Share of Rs. 625 and Rs. 2 per each new Share of Rs. 125 for the half-year ending 30th June, 1896, will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 2nd December, 1896, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to those Shareholders whose names shall have stood on the Company's Register on the 24th November, 1896.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th November to 2nd December, 1896, both days inclusive.
Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their dividend.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR, Secretary.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1896.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held here on THURSDAY, the 3rd December, 1896, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—
1. Government Resolution appointing Mr. H. G. Gell as member of the Standing Committee, vice MR. R. H. Vincent, C. I. E., resigned.
2. Government letters, Judicial Department, to the President, on the subject of the apportionment of the Bombay City Police charges between Government and the Municipality.
3. Government letters to the President, Public Works Department, and Revenue Department, regarding the occupancy of the land forming the site of the Municipal Workshops, Health Department stables, &c., and land used for road purposes, &c., opposite the Customs House.
4. Letter from Mr. H. A. Ainsworth, C. I. E., forwarding 97 copies of his History of the Drainage and Sewerage of Bombay, written by him at the request of the Corporation.
Resolutions of the Standing Committee as under:—
5. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 400 to meet excess in the grant for printing, Section II, Accounts and Expenditure Audit Establishment.
6. Ditto sanction to the grant of Rs. 450, being amount of the allowance to Mr. J. W. Smith while acting as Executive Engineer in addition to his own duties.
7. Ditto sanction to the grant of Rs. 785 to meet charges payable as acting allowances during the absence of the Revenue and Refund Audit Officer on privilege leave.
8. Informing the Corporation that the sum of Rs. 2,000 payable to Mr. Barrow as honorarium for his literary labours in connection with the printing and publishing of old Municipal records can be paid from surplus cash balance and that, as regards the gratuity of Rs. 18,000, counsel's opinion be forwarded for the information of the Corporation.
9. Recommending sanction to the grant of Rs. 4,422 from surplus cash balance and to the transfer of Rs. 2,453 from savings in the grant for feed of bullocks, for cost of hiring, up to 15th December next, 75 carts with bullocks and drivers for the Health Department.
10. Ditto sanction to the transfer of Rs. 4,800 from savings in the grant for Streets and Buildings, to the grant for Repairing and Altering Miscellaneous Drains and Gullies to meet the cost of the construction of a large number of water gullies in some of the streets in the Fort.
11. Recommending that sanction be given to the grant of Rs. 4,500 to meet the cost of clearing the Frere Road drain between Fort Street and Ballard Road Pier, and constructing 25 entrances thereat.
12. Recommending sanction (1) to the non-levy, during the prevalence of bubonic plague, of fees from the Health Department for the use of the Fire Brigade Engines for flushing gullies, &c., and (2) to the debit of such charges to the special provision of rupees one lakh sanctioned by the Corporation for the suppression of the plague.
13. Ditto sanction, to the construction of a catch-pit on the Mint Road sewer at a point opposite the European General Hospital at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,465, to the debit of the grant already sanctioned.
14. Ditto sanction (1) to the diversion of Arthur Road over the masonry bridge constructed across the old main drain, and (2) to the provision of ramps leading from that road to the Flats for the purpose of affording cutchra carts across to the Flats at a cost of Rs. 22,99).
15. Letter from the Municipal Secretary, reporting budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to 18th instant.
16. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that the acquisition by the Commissioner of land admeasuring 20 square yards, belonging to Mr. Vali Peer Mahomed and forming part of the set-back of his property Nos. 49-53, Chakla Street, at a cost of Rs. 1,838-1-11 be approved.
17. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction to the acceptance of the offer made by Mr. Khimji Purshotam to purchase at Rs. 5-8-0 a yard a plot of Municipal ground measuring about 1,007 square yards, situated in Gilder Street, Agripada.
18. Further consideration of the following:—(1) Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding, for decision, proposal for the sale to Mr. Purbhudas Jewandas of 211 square yards of Municipal land in Mint Road at Rs. 30 per yard. (2) Memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding, for decision, application from the Acting Executive Engineer, as to whether certain ground in Mint Road should be sold to Mr. Purbhudas Jeewandas or to Mr. Tyeb Ali Mahomed Ali. (3) Petition from the owners of the houses fronting the old Mody Street, protesting against the sale of plots of land in question.
19. Letter from the Commissioner, requesting sanction (1) to proposed making over of Municipal ground admeasuring 92 square yards, standing on the line of proposed new road at Agripada to Mr. Sheriff Bhai Thawar in exchange for ground of a like area, a part of which is required for the site of new road, and (2) to the requisite deed of transfer being prepared by the Municipal solicitors at the expense of the Corporation.
20. Letter from the Commissioner reporting, that he has authorized the extension for a period of five years, of the lease entered into with Mr. Pestonji Dadabhoy for the hire of his chawl at Thomas Street, Colaba.
21. Report of the Standing Committee, as to the means of providing for the cost for filling in the Babula Tank and its conversion into a public park.
21a. Petition from the Rate-payers and Residents of Mandvi ward, objecting to the formation of a public park on the site of the Babula Tank, and suggesting that "some houses opposite to the Jain Temple at Dongri Street, between Musjid Bridge and Musjid Railway Station be purchased" for the site of a park as well as a market, or that the Corporation should select some other site.
21b. Letter from Mr. Damodhar Gordhundas, asking the Corporation to grant a plot of land in Bazaar Gate Gardens as the site for a building for the Peoples Free Reading Room and Library and free night school institutions founded by the applicant and maintained and endowed by him.
22. Report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider and report on the question of disposal of town sweepings.
23. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding list of private water-mains taken over, and proposed to be taken over, by the Municipality.
24. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, forwarding extracts from the proceedings of the Committee's meeting held on 11th instant.
25. Letter from Emami Balia, Kokutoh Hasan, and other Fadkaries asking for licenses to trade in sheep and goats at the DeLisle Road Sheep Market.
26. Resolution of the Standing Committee, recommending that Mr. Narayan Abaji be informed that Paru Lane is a private lane which cannot be lighted at the cost of the Municipality.
27. Return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for October 1896.
28. Letter from the Commissioner, forwarding statement showing in detail the estimated and actual quantities and amounts at sanctioned rates of each item of work in the construction of the new Fire Brigade Station at Babula Tank.
29. Petitions from dealers in grain and other merchandise, and (2) from Mukadums and Commission Agents regarding the closing of their godowns in Mandvi ward on account of the prevalence of bubonic plague thereat, praying that the Corporation may be pleased to take this matter into their consideration, and to recommend the Commissioner to allow petitioners to carry on their business without interference.
By Order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW, Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 24th November, 1896.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
FINEST OLD
HIGHLAND MALT,
Most Popular Whisky in India.
Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co
ND; FROM ALL RETAILERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NARAYEN KERSHA BHENDE, Manager of the TEMPLE of SHREE LUXUMEE VENKTESH, near Bazaar Gate, in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort, requests the attendance of all the Hindus at Rath Jatra which will take place TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th November, between 5 and 11 o'clock in the evening at the usual place.
Bombay, 25th November, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
MINERAL OILS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 9th December, for the supply of the following OILS, for 12 months, commencing 1st February, 1897.
250 Tons of Mineral Oil for Lubricating Carriage and Wagon Axles.
80 Tons of non-Corrosive Oil for Locomotive Cylinders.
Tenders must be obtained from the Undersigned, and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 1,000, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
A sample of not less than 5 gallons of each Oil to be sent in to the General Storekeeper's Office, for trial.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 24th November, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
CASTOR OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 9th December, for the supply of CASTOR OIL, required by the Company, for twelve months, commencing the first day of February, 1897, estimated at 350 Tons.
2. Tenders must be obtained from the Undersigned, and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.
3. Sample can be seen upon application to the Undersigned.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order,
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 24th November, 1896.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the stock-in-trade of a furniture merchant closing business, consisting of very valuable and substantial French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, consisting of drawing-room suite, revolving top office table, elegant single and double mirror door almyras, marble top table, teapoys, dressing and washhand tables to match, &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 6th proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand cottage piano, table ornaments, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, real oil-painting and water-colours, choice flower pots, etc., the property of W. PHILLIPS, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the propery will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF 100 BALES GREY SHEETING, T CLOTH, AND DHOTIES.

On TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. Cursondass Hurgowan and at the risk of Messrs. Luxmishunker Pranshunker and Co., the owners of the Vala Mill—
About 62 bales grey sheeting and T cloth.
About 8 bales grey dhoties.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

ON COMMISSION SALE.
1 German boar hound, 2 years old, climatized, a nice opportunity for Rajas.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 25th November, 1896.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A BILLIARD TABLE.
Under instructions from the managing committee of the Bombay Cosmopolitan Club, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction at Girgaum Back Road, on the Club premises, one mahogany full size slate billiard table by Lazarus, in good order.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, handsome Hinks' table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, a first-rate Prisher and Rossman's lock-stitch sewing machine, fancy table ornaments, pictures, one handsome strong-built victoria in very good order, one gentleman saddle by Peat, sets of single harness, books, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of H. H. SWAN, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods;—
1 handsome strong built victoria in very good order.
1 English-built barouche light and neat.
1 well-bred handsome strong grey waler, about 15-3, 5 years, broken to harness and saddle.
1 country-bred chesnut horse, 14-1 goes in harness and saddle, believed sound.
1 English gentlemans saddle with bridle complete by Peat in very good order.
1 handsome strong railly cart.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made household furniture by Wimbridge, Roberts, and others, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, one first-rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Persian carpets, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English-built victoria on C springs, Rogers, one strong English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Bigby and Sons, sets of harness, ladie's and gentlemen saddles, grain grinding and grass cutting machines, one very powerful and handsome grey Australian horse quiet in harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. C. BURDER, Esq., solicitor.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.
The property of another gentleman—
1 English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham by Burlington Carriage Factory, London.
1 chesnut waler horse, 5 years, 15-2, and a set of brass-mounted harness.
1 ladies' side-saddle in good order.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 25th November, 1896.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH,

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the at Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. Hill."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis, your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis, one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, and sold in Bottles by all Chemists

NOTICES.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

THE Undersigned having RETURNED to BOMBAY, the POWER of ATTORNEY granted to Mr. STEPHEN WELLINGTON in May last is CANCELLED.
LOUIS PENNY, M. INST., C.E., Engineer and Manager, The Bombay Gas Company, Limited.
Bombay, 24th November, 1896.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVERAL TRADES and BUSINESSES CARRIED on by the firm of DADABHOY HORMUSJEE AND CO. will be CONTINUED to be carried on in the same name by the Undersigned.
SORABJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.
KAWASJEE DADABHOY HORMUSJEE DUBASH.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

THIS BANK is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS for periods not exceeding 5 months at SPECIAL RATES which may be learned on application.
By Order,
F. D. STRANACK, Manager.
Bombay, 13th November, 1896.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Undersigned at his house, on the Khetwadi main Road, behind Sir Mangaldass' Bungalow, on SUNDAY, the 29th day of November, 1896, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m., for the Supply of RATIONS, CLOTHING, etc., for the Inmates of the Institution for a period of one year from 1st February, 1897.
Further information may be obtained and samples of the required Articles seen on personal application to the Undersigned, and Printed Copies of Tenders can be had between the hours of 7-30 and 9 a.m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, on payment of a fee of one Rupee.
The Managing Committee of the Reformatory do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order,
BABA LAXMON, Secretary, D. S. I. & R. Institution.
Bombay, 28th October, 1896.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSENE OIL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria, Terminus, Bombay, up to 1. P.M. (Gun-fire), on Wednesday, 2nd Dec., for the supply of such quantities of REFINED PETROLEUM or KEROSENE OIL, as the Company may require during the year 1897, estimated at 18,000 cases.
Tenders must be obtained from the undersigned, and sent in with a deposit of Rs. 1,500 as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order.
ACTING GENERAL STOREKEEPER.
General Storekeeper's Office, Fergusson Road, Bombay, 17th November, 1896.

GREAT
AMERICAN PRESCRIPTION.

TWENTY YEARS' RESEARCH has brought to light a guaranteed Remedy for NERVOUS DEBILITY, the ERRORS of YOUTH, LOST MANHOOD, Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver complaints, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. The Prescription is in the hands of a Minister who will befriend anyone suffering from these enervating diseases. It has
CURED THOUSANDS.
Merely send self-addressed stamped envelope to the Rev. David Jones, Ray Villa, Lewes, England, when the Prescription will be sent FREE OF CHARGE, care of this Paper.

HYDROCELE AND ASTHMA.
Instant relief! Permanent cure guaranteed.
or the Price (Rs. 5) Refunded.
Don't despair, even in the last Stages.
"6 Years Hydrocele cured. F. William, Raipur."
"Four clinical cases cured. H. Paul, M. D., Karuna"
"10 years' bad Asthma radically cured. T. Naidu, P. W. D."
Apply to Dr. J. C. MUKERJI, V. C. W., Ranaghat, Bengal.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 P.M., on THURSDAY, the 10th December, 1896, for Providing and Laying on Water-Supply, Sewage, Drainage with Fittings and Surface Drainage to the New B. B. and C. I. Railway Administrative Offices.
All information in connexion with the drawings and specification may be obtained on application to F. W. Stevens, Esq., C. I. E., Architect, &c., at his office, in Green Street Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on or after FRIDAY, the 13th November, 1896.
Forms of Tender can be obtained in Mr. Stevens' Office upon payment of Rs. 10.
Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, to be paid into the Company's Cashier's Office and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender,
H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E., Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
Bombay, 10th November, 1896.

WANTED.

WANTED
AN EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN MANAGER for the INDORE-STATE COTTON MILLS. Salary according to qualifications, ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 per month, with commission on profits, up to 5 per cent.
Apply, with testimonials, to the Minister, through
B. A. GUPTE, Secretary, P. W. D. Durbar, Indore.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE, BAILING PRESSES for PRESSING HAY. A full description stating Cubical contents and weight of pressed bale, labour required for working, capability of bale-out-turn per hour, price, place of delivery, etc., etc., to be sent please to
A. T. SHUTTLEWORTH, Conservator of Forests, First Grade, on Special Famine duty, Poona.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."
NEW SHIPMENT OF
TRICHINOPOLY
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.
Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.
SPECIAL REGARD FOR
DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!
FLOR DE JAVAS.
Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.
FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.
"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"BEACONSFIELDS; BAHADURS."
And all the present leading Indian Brands.
FOREIGN CIGARS.
"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."
The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.
REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.
Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.
GENUINE
HAVANNA CIGARS
In boxes of 25 and 50.
J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.
"PITCHER" WATER.
A BOON TO WOMEN.
"PITCHER" WATER is a safe and perfect cure for miscarriage and premature delivery, and other disorders for pregnancy. It has also been proved to be an effectual remedy for barrenness.
Per Bot. Rs. 2-8; per doz. Rs. 24.
SOLE AGENTS. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
LATEST MEDALS:—Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1895.
Gold Medal, Empire of India Exhibition, London, 1896.
FRIENDS IN ENGLAND SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT 'XMAS TIME.
What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a HAMPER of REALLY CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite
"BAHADUR"
Orders now booked for delivery to any part of the United Kingdom and South Africa FREE of all CHARGES to the recipient.
SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

BANKERS:—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND. | THE CITY BANK, LIMITED
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LIMITED.
The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange: grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches: and transact general banking business connected with the East.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.
T. FRASER, Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,
CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
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NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
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PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.
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RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Yens 12,000,000	=	Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	" 4,500,000	=	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....	" 4,130,000	=	" 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
H. BEKKEY, Agent, pro. tem.
Sviar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000
BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 60,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
CANTON.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on deposit for Fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.
Special arrangements may be obtained on application.
Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted House through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.
C HENRIOT, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15) Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce, per mensem	35	0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold.....	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 6
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.
INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CHAMPAGNE CREMANT.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 14m. Sun sets, 5h., 20m. High water, 2-8m., 1-48a. Low water, 8-19m., 7-37a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions, 11 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay.
Roller Skating Rink.
Moonlight Band at the Esplanade Bandstand, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Setos and Landaura entered the dock on Monday, and the steamer Naderi yesterday; the steamer Idjumi Maru left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Letimbro entered the dock on Monday, and the steamers Aston Hall and Dwarka yesterday.

ARRIVAL OF A PACK OF HOUNDS.—The s. s. Aston Hall, which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Liverpool, has brought out forty-nine hounds for his Highness the Maharajah of Dholpore.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 24th instant, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 37, viz., 1s. 3d. per rupee.

NEWS FROM GOA.—A correspondent says:—The Governor-General of Goa is on his tour to Damaun and Diu, and intends retiring to Lisbon in January next. The post has been offered to and accepted by Rear-Admiral Raphael Andrade, who twice governed Goa.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Royal Asiatic Society's rooms, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read:—"Notes on a Curious Tradition current in the Hutwa Raj, by Mr. Sarat Chundra Mitra, Hutwa, Behar.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 10 a.m., and gentlemen of the Special Jury on Monday, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m. Neither gentlemen of the Common nor Special Jury (who are not actually empanelled) will be required to attend this morning.

NEW PARSEE SURGEON-OBSTETRICIAN.—News has been received by the last mail that Dr. Ardeshir Sorabshaw Paymaster, L.R.C.P. and S. (Edinburgh), has obtained a diploma in honors of Licentiate of Midwifery of the Rotunda Hospital, at Dublin. Dr. Ardeshir has also been granted special certificates for proficiency as Surgeon-obstetrician from the principal and professors of the Rotunda Hospital.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Bhugwanlal Pranshunker, residing on the Kalbadevie Road, has reported to the police that, about 8 o'clock, on Sunday evening, he returned home, and having taken off his coat and hung it on a peg in the room, went to take his meal. About an hour afterwards, on going to the coat to take out some money, he found his purse, containing currency notes, cash, and a metal watch, collectively valued at Rs. 35, missing from the pocket of the coat. On discovering the theft complainant called his servant, but found he had disappeared. The complainant took the servant in his employ about a month ago without making any inquiry as to his place of residence or previous character.

MOONLIGHT BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAFD.—By kind permission of Colonel Cooper and Officers, the Band of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, under the direction of Bandmaster J. P. Mullins, will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 9 o'clock:—

March	Musaman	Carl Carl
	(Bavarian Artillery March.)	
Overture	The Beautiful Galatea	Suppe.
Fantasia	Erin	Basquit.
Waltzer	Weaner Mad'in	Ziehrer.
Song	The Holy City	Adams.
	(Corporal Colo, Corporal Cregg.)	
Selection	Faust	Gounod.
Vocal Galop	Queen Victoria	Hecker.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AN "URGENT WARNING."—Mr. Stephen S. Thomas, of the Baptist Mission, Delhi, writes to us under this heading:—Christian workers in all stations are earnestly warned against a Mahomedan, who has done much harm and deceived many in Delhi, Agra, Meerut, and Saharanpore. He has gone to different missions representing himself and his supposed wife as inquirers, and has been baptized at least three times. He represents himself as the son of a wealthy cloth merchant. After his baptism he proposed to earn his living apart from the mission, and borrowed money to do business as a wholesale panseller, and then as a cloth merchant. He is believed to be a professional thief. Age 30-35; hair, streaked with grey, slight whiskers and moustache, ; medium height and restive manner; walks with a slouching gait and head bent down; is well up in scripture. He dresses well and is respectful in manner. I shall be glad to give further information to any who desire it.

A JEALOUS LOVER.—Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, disposed of the case in which Nathu Atmaram, a clerk in the Port Trust Office, stood charged with assault and causing hurt to Vishnoo Ramchandra. Accused was in the habit of visiting Shama, a Hindu dancing girl, at Dunawady. The complainant was also paying his attentions to the girl. Accused being jealous of him, told complainant to discontinue visiting the house, and if he disregarded the warning he gave him, he was told he would have his skull smashed. The warning, however, was disregarded, and he continued to visit Shama. On the night of 3rd September last, accused engaged five hirelings and posted them at the corner of the street whence complainant was to pass on his way home. As soon as they saw complainant, all six fell upon him and belaboured him, thrashing him within an inch of his life. Complainant fell on the ground unconscious, and accused, as he was running away, was arrested by the police. Subsequent enquiries made by Constable Cordeaux, led to the arrest of the hirelings, who were placed before the magistrate along with accused. They were all convicted upon the evidence before the court and Nathu was sentenced to eighteen months, while the other five were each sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ILLEGAL EXECUTION OF A DECREE.—Before Mr P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Ellis charged Vejpal Moorji and Nathoo Moorji, grain-dealers, having their shop at Chinchpoogly, with trespassing into the house of one Dawlatee Soma, a millhand, employed in the Hope Mill, and with aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. Kapadia appeared for the complainant, while the accused were defended by Mr. Velinker, pleader. It appears that the two accused, who are brothers, had obtained a decree for Rs.50 against the complainant from the Small Causes Court for the grain supplied to him. On the morning of the 17th instant the complainant locked the door of his room and went to the mill in company of his wife. About noon the two accused brought Mr. Dhunjibhoy Byramjee, a bailiff of the Small Causes Court, to execute the decree, when the first accused told the bailiff to get a policeman and to come with him to the complainant's chawl by one way, while they (two accused) would go there by the other way. However, before the bailiff with the policeman could reach the spot, the two accused went to the chawl, and finding the door of the room secured with a padlock, No. 1 picked up a curry-stone, which was lying close by, and, it is alleged, with the assistance of No. 2, broke open the padlock and entered the place. Shortly afterwards the bailiff and the police sepoy appeared, and the property was removed from the complainant's house. The complainant's wife returned home in the evening, and finding the room broken open and all their property carried away, she went and informed her husband. The complainant hastened to his house, and having learnt from the neighbours what had happened, reported the matter to the police, and the two accused were arrested. The first accused denied having broken open the lock, while No. 2 stated that when he went to the place, the door was open and the things were being removed. He did not know whether the door was locked or open. The magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked that if the bailiff had known that the lock on the door was broken open, he would not have entered the complainant's room. The first accused had no right to break open the lock, and if he did so he was guilty of mischief. If he, while entering upon another's premises, intended to commit mischief, and directly secured the seizure of the debtor's property, which otherwise he could not have been entitled to seize, his act amounted to trespass. His Worship convicted No. 1, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150, with the alternative to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 50 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation. The second accused, against whom there was no sufficient evidence, was discharged.

ALLEGED RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of William Jefferies, aged sixty-nine years, an Eurasian, dealer in neats-foot oil, residing at Gowalia Tank Road. About 9 o'clock in the morning of the 20th instant, deceased left home, saying that he was taking some oil to Mr. Bromley's bungalow, at Victoria Road. About an hour after he had left home, Mr. Jefferies was seen walking along the Victoria Road in the direction of the Mount Road, when hack victoria No. 113, driven by a Mahomedan, named Jamal Vazier came from the stand at the corner of the Albion Place. The carriage was driven towards the bungalow of Mr. Alfred Walker, a guager in her Majesty's Customs, for whom it was being fetched by his hamal, who was then in the carriage. While the victoria was being driven along the road, another carriage came from the opposite direction, and on seeing which the driver Jamal whipped his horse and drove furiously toward Mr. Walker, who was standing on the road to meet the carriage. The horse on being whipped galloped and ran furiously, knocking down the deceased, and then swerved to the right, running two of the wheels into the gutter by the side of the Sassoon's property. The driver finding the wheels of the carriage in the gutter, flogged the horse and made it drag the gharry out of the gutter. When the deceased was seen lying on the ground perfectly still, with his head about four feet away from the gutter, Mr. Walker held up his stick to the driver, and getting in front of the horse, made him pull up. Mr. Walker then asked the driver to ascertain whether the deceased was alive or dead, and if living to take him to the hospital. The driver stood up, and looking back to the deceased, flogged his horse and drove away as fast as he could towards Mount Road. As the carriage passed, Mr. Walker noticed its number 113 on the lamp, and then jumping into another carriage followed it, and succeeded in overtaking it at the junction of the dockyard and Mount roads. Mr. Walker here jumped out of his gharry, and seizing the reins of the horse, gave the driver in police custody. The driver Jamal then stated that the horse became unmanageable on account of the reins getting in the tail. The deceased was then conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination it was ascertained that he had received contused wounds on the left cheek and on the inner side of the left eye-brow. There was also a small abrasion on the back of his right hand, and the left side of his face was considerably swollen. He was detained under treatment, but subsequently fever set in, and he died on Monday. The House-Surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to concussion of the brain. There was no mark of a gharry wheel having passed over the deceased. The concussion of the brain could have been caused by his being knocked down by the horse's head. The jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by concussion of the brain, the result of his having been accidentally knocked down by a horse driven by Jamal Vazier under such circumstances that the act of Jamal was rash and negligent, not amounting to culpable homicide. The coroner then committed Jamal to take his trial at the present Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE GHORUPDEO ROAD MURDER.

THE Purdasee man, the old woman, and the boy, who were arrested, on Thursday noon last, by the B. B. & C. I. Railway police at Aboo Road Railway Station, in connection with the murder of a woman, at Ghorupdeo Road, were brought down to Bombay, on Monday afternoon, in the custody of the Railway police by the Amedabad mixed. The ornaments, worth Rs. 200, which were found in the possession of the Purdesee man, as well as the confessions made by them before the district magistrate, at Ajmere, were also brought down here with them. The prisoners were detrained at the Grant Road Railway Station, where they were taken charge of by Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Hurst, and conveyed to the Byculla Police Station, and locked up there for the night. The name of the Purdasee man is Moolchund Cunnie alias Moolji alias Munwar Cunnie, while that of the old woman, who is his mother, is Harkore alias Mankore. They are natives of Warora, in the Chanda District, Central Provinces, where the man, according to his statement, worked as a fitter and watchmaker. The boy is the son of Moolchund by his late wife. The murdered woman, whose name was Partwtee, was the kept mistress of Moolchund, and belonged to the Kakar caste, a section of people who earn their livelihood as palanquin bearers. She was also a resident of Warora where she had her mother, sisters, and other relations. The prisoners were, yesterday morning, placed before Mr. Gell, the Acting Commissioner of Police, who, with the Acting Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Crummy, and the Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali, made minute inquiries of the case, and wired to the police authorities at Chanda to send down to Bombay the relations of the deceased to identify her body. The facts elicited by the police inquiries prove that the motive for the deed was the acquisition of the ornaments, which the woman Parwatee was wearing at the time. It appears that Moolchund, his mother, his son, and the deceased, his kept mistress, arrived in Bombay, from Warora, on the morning of Sunday, the 15th instant, and put up in the dharamsalla, in the compound of Hunsraj Crurumsey's temple, at the foot of the Byculla Railway overbridge. The party remained there until Tuesday morning, when Moolchund left the place and went in search of another residence. His object was to get an isolated place in some distant part of the town, and after wandering about some time in several localities, came up to the chawl in front of the David Mill. The chawl was newly built, some portion being still under construction, and as it was not occupied, Moolchund considered it the best residence to carry out his premeditated object.

Having ascertained the amount of rent and other particulars from a Purdesee in the employ of the rent-collector of the chawl, Moolchund agreed to occupy one of the rooms on the first floor as a monthly tenant. He then returned to the dharamsalla, where he took his meal with the mother, son, and the kept mistress.

About 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day, Moolchund vacated the dharmsalla, and drove his mother and others to the newly-rented room at Ghorupdeo Road. In the evening Moolchund took them to the Victoria Gardens, whence they returned shortly after dusk. They took their evening meal, and then went to sleep. The deceased was murdered between 8-30 and 9 o'clock by Moolchund, with the assistance of his mother. After the deed was done, Moolchund removed the ornaments from her person by means of a pair of pincers, which were found in the room. It is stated that Moolchund demanded the ornaments from his kept mistress, the deceased, but on her refusing to give them he committed the deed. Having possessed himself of the ornaments, Moolchund, in company of his mother and son, quietly left the place and went to the Grant Road Station. They left the same night by the mail for Broach, where they broke their journey. On Wednesday following they started from Broach by the mixed train, intending to go to the Agra Fort, but before they could complete their journey, they were arrested at Aboo Road Station by the Railway police, in consequence of the telegrams sent to them by Mr. Gell. At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Moolchund and his mother were charged by Superintendent Nolan, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with murder. The case was remanded, pending the conclusion of the coroner's inquiry.

THE BO. P. R. A. CENTRAL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 23.

Two distances in the Governor's Competition, in which his Excellency Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., has given a prize of Rs. 100, was shot off to-day. There was a little stir in the camp, this afternoon, owing to a fire discovered in Lieutenant Stoddard's tent. The top of the tent was completely destroyed. The following are the scores up to date:—

MATCH 49.—"The Carbine Championship."—Decided by the aggregate scores made in the first and second stages in the Championship. Competitors must fire with carbine.

	200 yds.	300 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Ttl.	Rs.
*Lce-Nk Ahmed Baksh, 2nd Bo. Lancers	26	27	25	19	97	25
T. M. Francis George, 2nd Bo. Lancers	20	20	19	27	86	20
Jam. Rachanderrao Mohite, 2nd Bo. Lancers	20	22	31	12	85	15
Dff. Tilok Singh, 2nd Bo. Lancers	19	25	26	11	81	10

MATCH 57.—"H. E. The Governor's Prize."—The Indian Rifle Association Silver Medal.—Rs. 100, presented by H. E. Lord Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay. Distances—200, 500, and 600 yards. Prizes at each distance.

200 YARDS.

	Pts.	Rs.
Hav Narayen Sellar, 19th Bo I	33	15
L-Nk Keringa, E I Fr	32	10
L-Nk Sheik Rajab, 17th Bo I	32	7
Pte Chander Singh, 4th Bo Rifles	32	7

CORRECTION.

3RD STAGE.

Nk. Shankar Nalowday, 28th Pion and Silver Medal	59	30
Subr Oosman Khan, 19th Bo I	57	20

Nov. 24.

Three stages in the Governor's Prize for the British as well as the Natives were completed to-day.

In the British Lieutenant Green, South Lancashire, made 99 points in three distances, 200, 500, and 600 yards, and won the National Rifle Association's Silver Medal; Sergeant-Major Long, Durham Light Infantry, made 96 points, and won Rs. 100; Color-Sergeant Lookman, Royal Irish Rifles, 95 points, Rs. 50; Corporal Wilson, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, 94 points, Rs. 30; and Color-Sergeant Gage, Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 93 points, Rs. 25.

For the Natives, Jamedar Krishnajirao Sinde, 7th Bombay Infantry, made 91 points, and won Rs. 40 and the Indian Rifle Association's Silver Medal; and Lance-Naik Saiik Ram, 23rd Rifles, 89 points, Rs. 30.

MATCH 57.—Governor's Prize. Distance—600 yards.—Jamedar Krishnajee Sinde, 7th Infantry, 34 points, Rs. 15; and Lance-Naik Amir Khan, 19th Infantry, 33 points, Rs. 10.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale, Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, and the same special jury.

THE FORGED GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

Ganesh Shunker Dravid, who appeared in jail dress, was charged with having, on the 20th July last, escaped from the custody of the acting Superintendent of the House of Correction, at Bombay, in which he was detained as a prisoner under a sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment for theft of a forged security, the paybill of the late Colonel Humphrey, Inspector-General of Police. Prisoner was further charged with forging a Government Resolution, purporting to be signed by Sir Charles Ollivant, acting Chief Secretary to Government; with fraudulently using a forged document as genuine; and with having in his possession a forged document, intending that the same should be used as genuine. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. J. C. Anderson, instructed by Mr. G. S. Dandwate, High Court pleader, appeared for the defence. The undermentioned gentlemen were empannelled upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr, F. G. Dumayne, foreman.

Mr. M. F. Reid	Mr. E. M. Deane
Mr. W. A. Collins	Mr. Edwin Yeo
Mr. J. H. Hurst	Mr. S. E. Shellim
Mr. A. McLeggan	Mr. P. L. Wright.

Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, produced some signatures of Sir Charles Ollivant, as he had been required to do by Mr. Anderson. Sir Charles held charge of the office of acting Chief Secretary to Government from 26th March to the 14th July 1896.

Mr. Anderson requested Mr. Wadia to produce some signatures of Sir Charles Ollivant to letters written by him as Commissioner in Sind.

Ganpat Eshwant, postal peon No. 235, belonging to the Byculla branch, said there were five deliveries on week days, and one delivery on Sundays. On Sunday, the 19th July, about 10-15 a.m., witness delivered four or five letters to a sepoy at the gate of the House of Correction. On Monday, the 20th July, witness delivered no letters there at the early delivery at 8-15 a.m. The police made enquiries of the witness about four days after the 19th July.

Cross-examined: Witness remembered how many letters he delivered at the House of Correction on Sunday, the 19th July, because there is only one delivery on Sundays, and when questioned by the police, the matter was fresh in his memory. He could not say how many letter he delivered there on Sunday the 12th July. He remembered delivering no letters there at the first delivery on Monday, the 20th July, because, when questioned, the matter was fresh in his memory. At the next delivery witness made on Monday afternoon, there were no official letters, but there were one or two non-official letters.

I suppose Mr. Brewin asked you whether you delivered four or five letters at the House of Correction on Sunday; that was the form in which he put you the question?—No, he asked whether I was the peon who delivered the letters at the House of Correction.

How many letters have you to deliver at the first delivery on Monday?—From two to three hundred.

And on Sundays?—About the same number; but when the mail arrives, the number is larger.

What time of the day was it when Mr. Brewin questioned you?—About 4 p.m., at the Byculla post office.

Did you not go to Mr. Brewin anywhere?—No.

To his lordship: Last Sunday morning I delivered two private letters at the House of Correction,—no service covers.

How many letters did you deliver last Friday?—I was on leave.

How many on Saturday?—I was on leave for fifteen days, as I had to attend the Sessions.

THE DELIVERY OF THE LETTERS.

Appa Babajee, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was now employed in the Common Jail. In July last he was jemadar at the House of Correction. On Sunday, the 19th July, witness saw a post peon deliver letters to Sumbhoopersad, a peon, who put them on the jailer's desk. There was a European warder, named Maidment, and the prisoner in the jailer's room that morning. There was no one either in the chief clerk's room or in the passage between the superintendent's and the jailer's rooms. Sumbhoopersad was the only peon in the passage at the time. The post arrived about 10-15 a.m. The chief clerk did not come on Sunday. He does not attend generally on Sundays. The second clerk, Ganpat, had come, but he had left before the post arrived that morning. The superintendent had gone upstairs, and his office was locked, when the post arrived. The jailer was at the time upstairs in his bungalow. Witness went to the godown for a few minutes, and when he returned, he saw Maidment and the accused in the jailer's room still. The superintendent's office is opened at 6-30 a.m. The jailer's office is never locked at night. The chief clerk's office is also locked at night.

To the judge: Gunnoo Caddum was placed in charge when Sumbhoopersad left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: My pay is Rs. 20 per month.

How long have you been wearing that coat of yours?—Two or three years.

When did you last put it on?—Whenever I feel cold, I put it on. (Laughter.)

Mr. Anderson went up to the witness-box to have a close inspection of the witness's coat, and remarked that it was a bran new coat made for the occasion.

Witness: I don't put it on always. I have been using it for two or three years. (A laugh.)

At Mr. Anderson's suggestion, the witness was sent up to the jury-box to show his coat to the jurors.

Mr. Lang: Supposing it is a new coat, what has it to do with the case?

The judge: What has drawn your marked attention to the coat?

Mr. Lang: It has nothing to do with the case. It is merely wasting the time of the court.

Mr. Anderson: I am not wasting time. My instructions are that the coat is not that man's, that it belongs to a higher official, and has been lent to the witness to give him an air of importance. (Laughter.)

Witness continued: The coat is mine, but I do not use it always. Stoddart was acting as jailer for Jones on that day. Stoddart was not there when the letters came. He had gone for his breakfast.

The only thing that took you to the office that morning was to get the godown key?—Yes. It was fixed to the wall opposite the jailer's table. The post letters were delivered by the postal sepoy to Sumbhoopersad and were placed on the jailer's table.

Were you engaged in opening the key box when you say you saw the post peon arrive?—Yes.

To the judge: I saw him arrive at the compound gateway.

To Mr. Anderson: Ganpat was not there at the time. His business was finished. The prisoner was writing something at the table. I do not know what. Whenever there was work, the head clerk used to come on Sundays. I don't remember where Stoddart for his breakfast that day. He was not a regular jailer, but there is a room for European warders to take their meals there.

Were you suspended by Mr. Hall after the release of the five prisoners?—Yes.

Because you said you know nothing about the delivery of the post on Sunday?—No, it was not on that account. Mr. Hall did not ask me about the delivery of the post.

Mr. Brewin asked you about it?—Yes, he sent for me to his bungalow on the 25th or 26th.

Were you under suspension then?—No, I was not. I was suspended on the eveing of the 14th August. Mr. Brewin used to come to the jail every day. I was reinstated on the 14th October last. Before I was examined at the Police Court, I made a verbal statement to Mr. Brewin.

Your recollection is quite clear now that the prisoners were released on Monday, and not on Sunday?—Yes, on Monday. No prisoners are released on a Sunday. I did not state before the Magistrate that the prisoners were released on Sunday.

Mr. Lang: It is evidently a mistake of the Magistrate. A contemporaneous note says "the Sunday before the prisoners were released," and the magistrate evidently left out the word "before."

Mr. Anderson put in the whole of the witness's deposition.

Re-examined by Mr. Lang: Stoddart is dead. From where I was, I could clearly see the post peon deliver the letters to Sumbhoopersad.

To the judge: Stoddart arrived that morning at 6 a.m. The prisoner arrived about 6-30 a.m.

To the jury: The post sepoy was outside the gateway. The gate was closed, and the letters were delivered through the bars.

The judge: And you saw the peon through the bars?—Yes.

MR. CRUMMEY'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. James Crummey, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was at present acting Deputy Commissioner, and was in July last Senior Superintendent of Police. On Sunday, the 19th July, witness received at his bungalow the letter shewn him. It was stamped at the office the next day. The postal stamp on the letter was the 18th July. It was a Government resolution, of which three copies were received.

William Brodie, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was convicted in July last and was in the House of Correction. While he was an under-trial prisoner witness saw the accused, who was employed as a clerk in the office. He showed him a resolution in No. 7 cell which was used as a Roman Catholic chapel. Accused asked witness to see the English of the document before he handed it to the Superintendent. No. 7 cell was the witness's sleeping-room, and the accused came there. He left the document with witness. It was in the beginning of July. Witness read the whole of the document and returned it to accused the next morning. (Witness was shewn the document, and identified it after reading it through.) It had a red ink signature at the bottom, and also at the top, and marked confidential. Witness returned it to accused in the jailer's office, where he went to see visitors. His visitor that morning was, he believed, Colonel Bullard, whom he knew. Accused asked him if the reading of the document was correct: and witness said it was. Accused asked him to make a copy; but witness declined, saying he had his own trouble to think upon. Witness then very much felt his trouble. There were in the office his two friends and the accused when he gave the paper back, Mr. Jones was there, but he was called away by the Superintendent. Mr. Jackson was one of his visitors. He was a member of the Salvation Army, and so was the witness. He made a mistake in saying it was Colonel Bullard. The other visitor was a lady. When at the Yerrowda jail after his conviction, witness mentioned the matter of the Government resolution to one Mr. Clinton. Mr. Brewin arrived there afterwards, and witness made a statement to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: I was convicted of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and attempted highway robbery.

You charged some natives with insulting your wife?—Yes.

And you said "pay me a sum of money to compromise the case."?—They were willing to do so.

But you asked for it?—Yes.

You asked for Rs. 1,000?—No.

Rs. 2,000?—No.

What did you ask for?—Rs. 25.

What was the insult to your wife of which you complained: that these natives had stripped themselves?—No; using abusive and indecent language.

And you were willing to compromise that for Rs. 25?—Yes, if they agreed. I was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

How many times did you see Colonel Bullard in the jail?—Several times, I cannot say exactly how many times.

Your case was heard on the 7th and 8th July?—I don't recollect.

To the judge: I saw the accused somewhere between the 1st and 6th July.

MR. BREWIN AND THE WITNESS.

To Mr. Anderson: Mr. Brewin saw me in Yerrowda jail on the 29th August. I gave him the name of Colonel Bullard as the person who visited me in the jailer's office. I did not give him Mr. Jackson's name. We had heard in Yerrowda jail of the release of five prisoners from Byculla jail. There was a prisoner of the name of McLure in Yerrowda jail, who was released some time in August. I did not know then that he gave information to Mr. Brewin about the Government resolution. Even before the matter was mentioned in the newspapers, I had stated in a casual way to the warders at Yerrowda jail what I knew about the accused and the Government resolution. I did not think there was any thing wrong about it.

To the judge: When I was asked to make a copy of the resolution, I thought it was all right.

To Mr. Anderson: I was not asked by the prisoner to alter the language of the resolution. I was asked to make a copy for the office. Prisoner asked me at the second interview if it was all right, and I said it was. Prisoner had handed the resolution to me in an envelope, in which I returned it to him.

Tell us all that has occurred in the office with respect to that document?—I said nothing further to the accused; but I told my friend that the accused expected to be released by that document, as it had been signed.

Did your friend say or do anything with respect to that document?—Not that I remember.

To his lordship: I don't remember any friend saying anything to me with regard to the document.

To Mr. Anderson: It took us in all about fifteen minutes at the office. As far as I know, it was the first time my friend had heard about the document I never spoke to him before. Mr. Jones was present when I went into the office with my friend. Mr. Jones was not present during my part of the conversation about the document, because he was called away.

To his lordship: Mr. Jones was away more than ten minutes.

To Mr. Anderson: No other person was present in the office that morning besides those mentioned. There was another clerk employed in the office, but he was not present at that time. No European officer attended at the interview. Sometimes an officer attended, and sometimes he did not. No such person attended at that interview. Mr. Stoddart attended at the interviews. No other warder did. I don't recollect the name of the lady friend who came along with Mr. Jackson. Only on two occasions did I discuss or talk to me of that document although he visited me in the cell half-a-dozen times. He always came to me alone. He sympathised with me and asked me who I was going to have as a barrister. He stayed with me as long as he thought it was safe to do so. (A laugh.) At my recreation time I was allowed to walk about in the yard. The recreation time was 8 to 8-30 a.m., and 4 to 4-30 p. m. When accused first handed me the document, he said please look through the document, and see if the English is correct, and give it me back to-morrow morning." I said I would. I did not look through the document then; I had not an opportunity of doing so. I gave my evidence before Mr. Webb. (Mr. Anderson points to the discrepancy in the evidence before the magistrate and in this court.) I may have said so before the magistrate: I don't remember.

Is not the reason of your changing your story now, that you want it to tally with Mr. Jackson's?—No, I am sure that the accused waited his opportunity until Mr. Jones's departure to talk about the document.

Mr. Anderson drew witness's attention to another discrepancy in the evidence.

Witness continued: The deposition was read over to me before I signed it.

To his lordship: What I stated before the magistrate may be correct.

To Mr. Anderson: The Superintendent called for Mr. Jones from his office. Nobody came to call him. I know Dr. Waters, the jail doctor. He did not come there. I have known Jackson four or five years. He was not a great friend of mine, no more than a comrade officer. While in the Yerrowda jail, I saw an account in the papers that the police were very busy in finding a clue. I, and Clinton had a talk over the matter. It never occurred to me that I might use the opportunity to shorten my own sentence. I did not suggest to Clinton to tell Mr. Brewin I should be able to elucidate the mystery. The idea never suggested itself to my mind up to the present moment.

CORRECTING THE ENGLISH OF A GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

To his lordship: The prisoner came to my cell half-a-dozen times, but he did not explain how he managed to come alone. I know he was employed in the office.

To the jury: When I read that document I took it to be genuine.

His lordship: What did you suppose it to be? You did not suppose it to be poetry. (A laugh.)

Witness: No. I supposed it to be a genuine document.

His lordship: You did not suppose it was a fraud?

Witness: No.

His lordship: Did you suppose that when Government wishes to release a prisoner, it thinks it proper to send its resolution for correction to the prisoner.

Witness: No. I thought it to be a genuine document.

His lordship: Did it not strike you as strange that you should be asked to correct the English of a Government resolution.

Witness: It did not strike me. I believed it to be a genuine document. Clinton had been in jail for ten years. He said to me he was to be released at an early date. McLure was not present at that conversation. I saw him two or three days after I made my statement to Clinton.

Are you sure the prisoner said he was going to hand the document to the Superintendent? Yes, I am sure.

Did you ask him?—No, he said it of his own accord.

To the jury: I did not ask the prisoner how he got the document into his possession.

His lordship. Why did you not ask? Did you feel no curiosity?—No, my lord.

Did you take it to be quite natural?—

Yes, it appeared to me to be quite natural(A laugh)

Mr. James Jackson, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was an Adjutant in the Salvation Army, and went to see Brodie in jail many times. Several times witness heard a conversation between Brodie and the prisoner. On one occasion he saw Brodie hand to prisoner a paper,—foolscap size. Prisoner asked Brodie if the paper was all right. Brodie said "the English is all right, but don't do it." Brodie then handed to prisoner the paper, which the latter put in a drawer. A female companion was present when witness at the time. Other persons might have been at the doorway, but witness did not see them. Witness was in Colombo when he heard of prisoner having got out of jail. Colonel Bullard was with witness, and he made a statement to him. Colonel Bullard left and came to Bombay. He telegraphed for witness to come to Bombay.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: Colonel Bullard had received no communication from Mr. Brewin to my knowledge. I think it was Colonel Bullard who told me that Brodie had made a statement regarding the document. Several persons told me that Brodie had made a statement in court. I had no paper to read the statement from.

Do you say Brodie thought it to be wrong when he told prisoner "don't do it"? I don't know. I cannot say. From a long conversation I had with Brodie I thought it to be a hoax. (Laughter.)

Who was the lady, what was her name?—She was a Tamil lady named Mangalam.

Generally some officer was present at the interview?—Yes, but he did not try to hear what was said. He walked up and down at a distance.

When the interview began, Mr. Jones, the jailer and Mr. Stoddart were present?—Yes.

Tell us all about it?—We were seated, and Brodie was standing. The first thing that happened was that we asked Brodie to sit down. Prisoner came, passed us, and went into the inner office, and continued to be walking in and out. A doctor came, and Brodie told me he was the jail doctor. The doctor and Jones went through the office into the jail yard. Mr. Stoddart went with the prisoner to enquire into some matter. Prisoner returned, and Brodie asked him for something. The prisoner did not understand, and Brodie was annoyed with him. A little later, prisoner came and asked Brodie if the paper was all right, and Brodie said it was. Before this Brodie had shown me a paper, and told me what was written in it. He told me it was a paper by means of which the prisoner hoped to obtain his release. It was a long conversation, but I don't remember all about it. The prisoner asked if the paper was all right. Brodie said "yes, the English is all right, but don't do it." Accused stretched his hand for the paper and Brodie took it out of his pocket, and gave it him. Accused opened a drawer and put in a paper. I am quite certain of that. Nothing transpired after that, and Mr. Jones and Mr. Stoddart returned.

Did they return about the same time?—I do not remember. I think Brodie showed me the document before Jones and Stoddard left. I think some of the conversation took place before they left. I did not see that the paper was in an envelope. I did not notice an envelope with Brodie. Accused had in his hand a paper which looked like a large Government envelope. I did not examine the document. I saw Brodie several times, but I don't remember referring to the incident again. I have thought over it, but I never spoke to Brodie about it.

What was the reason?—I told Colonel Bullard about the matter, and he said "the man was fooling you." I therefore said nothing further about it. I never had an opportunity of speaking to Brodie about the case again. Yesterday I saw Brodie. He wanted to speak to me about this case, but I told him not to do so. I never spoke to the authorities about the matter. I consulted Colonel Bullard and asked his advice about it.

Why did you not speak to the jail authorities?—Because I thought the man was fooling us, or that he was a fool himself. (Loud laughter.) I was asked at the Police Court why I did not report it to the authorities, and I said I thought it was no business of mine.

You did not then say you believed it to be a hoax?—If I was questioned further, I would have said so. I gave my evidence at the Police Court. I did not then mention Brodie's saying to the prisoner "don't do it."

To the judge: By hoax I meant to say that the man did not do it seriously.

Mr. Thomas Jones, examined by Mr. Lang, said he was a jailer in the house of Correction in July last; and remembered the accused and other prisoners being released on Monday the 20th July. On that day, witness went to the jail at 6-30 a.m. Prisoner came at a quarter to 7 a. m. The clerk Gunput came a 7 a.m. The Superintendent came down about 7-30 a. m. There was no correspondence on his desk at the time. Witness and the superintendent went their rounds in the jail. They returned about a quarter to 9 a. m., when the pay clerk and the prisoner were there. On the 19th witness saw Jackson in his office. He had come to see Brodie, an under-trial prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: the key of the "key safe" was not hung to a nail in the wall, as the jemadar had said. It opened twenty-five locks and witness took the greatest care of it.

At this stage, the court adjourned till 11 o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 24TH OF NOVEMBER, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | Wind. Direction. | Wind. Rate per hour. | Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours

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NOTICE.

LETTERS, PARCELS and TELEGRAMS for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR, the MILITARY and PRIVATE SECRETARIES, the MEDICAL OFFICER and the A.-D.-C. in waiting which cannot be DELIVERED at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MAHABLESHWUR; by 7 a.m., on SATURDAY, 28th November, 1896, should be addressed to MALABAR POINT, BOMBAY, until further notice.

J. J. HEATON,
Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Mahableshwur, 14th November, 1896.

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H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras
AND GENERAL LORD ROBERTS.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reported an advance of 3-16ths per cent. at 110 13-16ths in Consols; the price of Indian Sterling loan being unaltered at 119. The market rates of discount on short Bank Bills and six months' sight Indian Bank Paper were reduced by 1-8th yesterday, say to 3 5-8ths, and 3¼ per cent., respectively. 3¼ per cent. Rupee Securities declined ¼ per cent. to £62¼. The price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1-16d. to 30d. per oz.; but in New York, the metal was unchanged in value at 65 cents per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London ⅝ths higher, at 4·86 3-8 dhollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight was further reduced by ¼d. yesterday, to 1s. 3d. per rupee. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal are quoted 1s. lower, at 20s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris, continuing to fluctuate to the extent of ¼ per cent., advanced that much yesterday at 102¼, with Paris Exchange on London unaltered at fcs. 25·25.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 44s. per 416 lbs., business done Canal, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, tone of the market easier; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed at 43¾s., sellers Canal, per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market easier; Brown rapeseed at 41¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers Canal, November-December shipment, market easier; and Linseed at 36¼s. per 416 lbs., sellers Canal, same shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, market dull.

The price of spot American Cotton in Liverpool declined 1-32d. per lb. yesterday, at 4 11-32d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-64d. lower, in all positions, the extreme quotations having been 4 15-64d. for November deliveries, and 4 7-64d. for March-April. The market closed quiet; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having been 1,000 bales, inclusive of 100 East Indians. The day's Imports were 48,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York yesterday, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was unchanged at 7 5-8 cents per lb.; but February Futures were 4 points lower, at 7·54 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 71,000 bales; and the figures for the new season to date now compare as follows with those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1896.	1895.	1894.
Monday's Receipts.....	71,000	50,000	70,000
Two days' do.	119,000	75,000	126,000
Since 1st September	3,333,000	2,308,000	34,45,000

Cotton, in our local market has been steady in tone to-day with a moderate business passing, and prices all unchanged. Exporters have bought 800 bales, consisting of 300 new Julgaum, for December-January delivery, at Rs. 180; 200 ready new Bengal, at Rs. 153-8; and 300 old Bengal, at Rs. 153-7; while the Mills have taken 250 ready new Bengal at Rs. 161-4; and 100 new Pachora, at Rs. 172; and of old stuff, 500 Akola Ginned, at Rs. 183; and 50 each of Akola, at Rs. 186; and Karanja, at Rs. 186 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—There is no change whatever in the position of these markets, both being unchanged, with a steady feeling prevailing, and a moderate business passing for exporters' account.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	6,320 bales.
Wheat	6,011 cwts.
Linseed	6,319 "
Rapeseed	2,503 "
Gingellyseed.....	13,316 "
Poppyseed.....	1,135 "
Castorseed.....	5,445 "
Rice	2,516 "

FREIGHTS.—This market has become firm. Business has been done to-day for Antwerp at 13s. per ton, for December shipment.

EXCHANGE opened with a rather unsettled feeling at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3¼d. for three months' sight Credits; but Calcutta advices came firmer, and rates advanced 1-16 to 3-32d., all round. The Bazaar were sellers forward; but Merchants bought little, and Private Bills were scarce; the market closing steady as follows.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened strong at 101 7-16 for 3½ per Cents for the settlement, but declined to 100⅝, afterwards rallying to 100 15-16 for cash; 100 7-8 for the near account; and 101 1-8 for December, which were about the closing quotations; with Threes quoted at 99½, nominal.

SHARES.—There has been rather more movement in this market to-day, and the changes which have taken place in prices of Cotton Mill Scrip have been generally in the sellers' favour. On other lines we note a decline of Rs. 5, in English Press; and an advance of Rs. 5, in New Berar; and of Rs. 3¾, in New Indian. In Miscellaneous shares Bombay Flour, are Rs. 10 higher; Thacker and Co. Rs. 5; Kemp and Co., Rs. 3; and John Roberts, Rs. 2; White Port Canning, are Rs. 5, lower.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 21.

Prideaux, Lt-Col, Bo, J A G Dept, on duty, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 21.

Widdicombe, Capt, 16th Bo I, on duty, from Bhuj.
Tritton, Capt, 25th Bo Rifles, on leave, from Quetta.
Kauga, Surgn-Major, Ms. I M S, in charge sick Convoy, Suakin Force, from Suakin.
Briggs, Surgn-Major, Bengal, 12th Bo I, on leave, from Saugor.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 23.

King, Lt, Bo, 3rd B L I, on duty, to Mhow.

NOVEMBER 21.

Prideaux, Lt-Col, Bo, J A G Dept, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 25th November, 1896.

1. Commanding Officer's parade this week will be on Thursday morning instead of Saturday afternoon.
The Regiment will parade at 6-30 a.m., to-morrow, Thursday the 26th instant at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground.
Dress.—Review order—Khaki.
Cadets will be conveyed in special Tram cars as follows:—
St. Mary's College.—Two double cars to leave Victoria Gardens, at 6 a.m.
St. Peter's School.—Two single cars to leave Tram Terminus Mazagon, at 5-45 p.m.
2. In consequence of the Commanding Officer's parade the Range at Coorla will be closed to-morrow morning.
3. The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 2735 Vol. N. Sampson to E Company; and No. 3619 Vol. H. Chatten to F Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-45 o'clock this morning.
Dress.—Drill order, viz., khaki, white helmets and jack boots.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 25th November, 1896.

1. The Range Finding Class will meet at the Fort Head-quarters this morning at 7 a.m., and at the Byculla Head-quarters on Friday morning at 7 a.m.
2. There will be Gun Drill at the Fort Head-quarters to-morrow at 8-45 p.m., and at the Byculla Head-quarters, at 8-30 p.m.
3. The Corps will parade on the Oval in front of the Club premises Rampart Row on Saturday next the 28th instant at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Colaba to commence the Annual Gun Target practice.
Dress.—Drill order, without arms putties to be worn.
Every member is requested to attend.
4. The following member is struck off the strength of the Corps from to-day's date for inefficiency:—Gr. C. H. S. Sail.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut. R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius noon Saturday, 28th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—NOVEMBER 23.

10 p.m.	71·2

TUESDAY.—NOVEMBER 24.

6 a.m.	67·8
10 a.m.	74·7
2 p.m.	79·7
4 p.m.	79·3

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

JAMNAGAR.

BIRTH.

PROCTOR-SIMS—November 17, at Jamnagar, the wife of E. W. Proctor-Sims, Civil Engineer, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GREEN—November 18, at Mozafferpore, the wife of H. H. Green, Executive Engineer, of a son. Prematurely still-born.
MITCHELL—November 20, at 23, Strand, Calcutta, the wife of William Mitchell, Esq., of a daughter.
NICHOLAS—November 14, at Port Vathy Samos Principality, the wife of J. Nicholas, of Naraingunge, of a son.

DEATH.

WESTON—November 14, at Nirvana, Darjiling, John Weston, late Judge of the Principal Courts of Small Causes, Magoorah, Jessore.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1896.

IN response to the suggestions that have been made in the Home and Indian Press, the new Lord Mayor of London has expressed his readiness to open an Indian Famine Relief Fund as soon as the authorities in India apprise him of the necessity for such a step. In the last great Famine the Mansion House Fund had its inception in a public meeting presided over by the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras, the proceedings of which were telegraphed by a well-known Madras journalist, whose description of the situation aroused the interest and compassion of the public at Home. It was then felt that the Government of India were inclined to take an unduly optimistic view of the exigencies of the situation. But it may be anticipated that now that the Lord Mayor has invited the Government of India to say when a Relief Fund should be started, Lord Elgin and his advisers will not need to be urged from outside to close with the offer. At the very outset of the scarcity, the Viceroy asked for the help of philanthropic effort, and it cannot be supposed that he was thinking exclusively of charitable help from the part of the Empire which is suffering from the failure of the harvest. It is to be feared that the kindly challenge of Alderman Faudel Phillips will have to be taken up by Lord Elgin before long; for welcome as the recent rain has been, it has only partially mitigated the situation. The rain, though very late, will in some districts improve the prospects of the crops already sown. But it will afford little opportunity for putting in later sowings, since the crops would not ripen in time to be gathered before they were shrivelled up by the scorching sun of April. The increase of fodder that is anticipated will be one of the best results of the showers we have had, since much cattle will thereby be saved. But beyond this and the decline that has taken place in prices, we cannot expect great things from the late cyclone. It is only in a comparatively few districts that the rain has been over two inches, and in the parts of the Empire where the prospects are most serious—the North-West Provinces and the Punjab—the rainfall has been very small indeed. The cyclone seems now to have passed by; on the whole, therefore, it is evident that though the rain may permit of a brief delay in responding to the invitation of the Lord Mayor, it will not by any means obviate the desirability for that course to be taken. Mansion House Funds have been initiated in the past to alleviate suffering in various forms and degrees in almost all countries in the world, and have given evidence of the perennial flow of the stream of British philanthropy. We may be sure that when the Lord Mayor invites the aid of the English public in helping to relieve the distress of their Indian fellow-subjects the response will be generous and spontaneous. The many articles that are appearing in the Home press on the situation in India, afford an indication of the widespread sympathy that has already been aroused, and we may be sure that when the British public are appealed to they will come to the rescue of the sufferers as readily as they did in 1877.

The anticipated scarcity in India is one of the main factors in the rise in the price of bread in England, and this circumstance will give the people at Home, and especially the poor, a very direct concern in our economic needs. There are other circumstances that will add to the interest with which the course of the anticipated famine will be watched in Great Britain. For one thing it will cast a deep shadow over the festivities projected for the commemoration, a few months hence, of the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's auspicious reign. It is expected in England that on this account the pageants connected with the great historic event will be shorn of much of their splendour by the absence of his Highness the Nizam, and possibly of other feudatory princes who intended visiting England to participate in the celebration. From these and other circumstances it is natural the question of the hour in India should receive close attention. As an instance of this interest in the famine, reference may be made to the discussion evoked by the statement of the Simla correspondent of the leading journal to the effect that one result of the approaching disaster will be the carrying out of irrigation schemes on a more extended scale, and that an annual allotment of at least one crore will be made and gradually increased as more canals are opened. "Railways," says the correspondent, "have overshadowed canals in past years, and good seasons have caused irrigation projects to be shelved indefinitely, but now a change of policy may take place." The course hitherto followed by the Government of India in showing a preference to distributive over productive works is approved by the London *Times*, as well as in other quarters at home. It is pointed out that irrigation in suitable districts must always leave less favoured districts liable to famine unless the means exist for transferring surplus food to places where it is wanted. To increase local production before there are adequate means to make it generally available is to put the cart before the horse. Moreover, irrigation works tend powerfully to encourage the growth of the population up to the new level of subsistence; while railways are less stimulating. When the railways have reached a certain point of development, it may again be wise policy to employ the resources of the State, mainly on irrigation works, constructed and worked upon profitable terms. But this must be left to the authorities. "In such matters," concludes the leading journal, "the Indian Government has had vast experience, and it acts under a continuing sense of heavy responsibility. To it we must be content to commit the task of apportioning effort between different modes of developing the resources of India and its power of resistance to calamities like the failure of the rains." It would be well if all critics of Indian administration at Home, in Parliament and in the Press, would similarly recognise the fact that responsibility for details rests with administrators on the spot, and that in the settlement of such details they should not be hampered by too minute instructions or criticism from ome.

However this may be, the opinions of retired administrators, who were in the forefornt of the battle when the last Famine Campaign was fought, on the present situation are well worthy of careful attention. Time works many changes, and it is noteworthy that of the chiefs of the last great Indian famine, three—Lord Lytton, Sir Philip Wodehouse, and the Duke of Buckingham—have passed away. The others—Sir Richard Temple, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir Charles Bernard, Sir Charles Elliott, and General Sir Michael Kennedy—are all in England. One of these, Sir Charles Elliott, is engaged in writing a paper to be read before the members of a learned society, which pays especial attention to Indian affairs. The best known of the group, Sir Richard Temple, has given his views at considerable length to a newspaper interviewer. The suggestion that Government should take steps immediately to regulate the price of grain was dismissed by the former Famine Commissioner as out of the question. He remarked that if wheat can be imported from America for sale at eight or nine seers the rupee, it would be better for the authorities not to interfere with the ordinary traders. Sir Richard was much impressed with the news of the despatch of Californian cargoes, and expressed regret that this source of supply was not available when he had to fight against famine. In previous famines it was difficult to employ the people on useful relief-works, but, as Sir Richard Temple says, this is all altered now. Many branch lines of railways have been sketched out. These should, in his opinion, now be examined, approved, or if disapproved, marked out on the spot. All news of the scenes of distress should be got ready, so that, if necessary, the earthworks can be thrown up. "I should hope," says Sir Richard, "that there would be some such project near all, or nearly all, the scenes of coming distress. If such proves to be the case, then we shall have the distressed people employed on works of permanent value, and a considerable impulse would be given to railway-making in the country. This, in my opinion, is the point on which the Government should concentrate its attentions." It is noteworthy that Sir Richard, who formerly had charge of the Indian exchequer, is of opinion that the special outlay that will be required is not likely to be such as to greatly embarrass the finances of the country. Judging from previous experience he estimates that the expenditure in the first year may be five millions sterling, and in the second two or three millions. Whatever may be said about our former Governor as a famine administrator, pessimism was not one of his faults, and it will be seen that on the present occasion he is not inclined to take an unduly pessimistic view of the evil with which his successors are grappling with energy and foresight.

IT is now pretty evident that the Italian Government is preparing to carry out the desire attributed with good reason to the Rudini Ministry last March after the defeat of Adowah to get quit of the African ulcer by abandoning the ill-fated Erythrean colony. It will be abandoned as "a military colony," after which nothing else will be left. The form of Government will not be determined until the country (? Erythrea) has expressed an opinion thereon. England will be consulted with regard to any plan that may be adopted, and Massowah and Kassala—"if abandoned"—will be restored to Egypt. Doubtless Lord Cromer will welcome the addition to the financial and military responsibilities of the country of which he is tutelary genius, involved in the garrisoning and defence of positions which have cost Italy over £20,000,000 sterling in the last two years. There can be little doubt that the good offices of Russia were exerted, with the approval and support of France, to induce King Menelik to conclude a treaty of peace with Italy and restore the Italian prisoners on the understanding that the "military colony of Erythrea" will cease to exist as soon as some form of local administration can be set up. If Egypt consents to become the residuary legatee of what is left of the Italian possessions in Abysinia she may, and probably will, inherit a full measure of the Abyssinian resentment at the intrusion, which cost her predecessor in the enjoyment of those African easements so dear. The possession of a post on the Red Sea is a national and commercial necessity for Abyssinia, which can have no direct trade or communication with the outside world as matters now stand, except through the distant outlet supplied by the French settlement at Tajurrah, on the gulf of that name. It cannot be a British interest to throw Abyssinia completely into the hands of France by rendering them wholly dependent on a French port for supplies of arms and ammunition and other necessaries of civilization. On the other hand, a port in the Red Sea would be a material guarantee that the Negus of the day, whether named Theodore or Menelik, would not go out of his way to quarrel with Great Britain and justify its temporary occupation or the sequestration of its customs dues. Kassala, due west of Massowa, was an Abyssinian town and strong place until its conquest by Egypt. At the collapse of the Egyptian power after Tel-el-Kebir, the Mahdists took it after a prolonged and gallant defence by the garrison, which only yielded to famine, while negotiations were in progress between the English authorities and King Johannes that he should go to its rescue and restore it to Abyssinia. The Mahdists ruled there until General Baratieri, little more than two years ago, seized it by a brilliant *coup de main*, which proved the beginning of sorrows for himself and for Italy. At the instance of Menelik the Dervishes laid siege to it in the early months of this year, the Negus supplying them with rifles and corn to enable them to effect a diversion while he struck a heavy, and, as the result showed, a decisive blow at the Italian forces in the province of Tigre. After that blow was struck the British Government, at the instance of the Emperor William, who would not imperil the toe-nail of a Pomeranian Grenadier in such an enterprise himself, advised the Eyptian Government to march on Dongola, seven hundred miles from Kassala, so as to help the Italian garrison. Now that Kassala is to be given up by Italy—it would have been evacuated in March, but for the "diversion" at Dongala—that strong place, separated from the present Egyptian frontier by four hundred miles of waterless and impracticable desert, will be "restored to Egypt." The difficulty of garrisoning, victualling and reinforcing a fortified town, geographically as well as historically Abyssinian, from a base four hundred miles away, need not be pointed out. But even a tyro in military diplomacy might be expected to see that it would be good business to hand over Kassala to the Negus, and thus establish a sore between him and the Dervishes who have become involved in their present troubles by helping him against the common enemy. Even the final defeat of the Dervishes and the reoccupation of Khartoum—an enterprise which is as yet in the future—would not render it less expedient to establish a coolness between the Arabs of the Eastern Soudan and the warlike and well-armed Abyssinian monarchy, by the restoration of Kassala to the latter. That ill-omened fortress would be as heavy a millstone around the neck of Egypt as it proved to be to Erythrea, which is sinking beneath the waves of the sea before our eyes.

A GOVERNMENT resolution on the working of the Bombay Stationery Department for the past official year, shows the rapid supersession of English-made stores by those manufactured in this country. The total value of the stock at beginning of the year was three lakhs, of which two lakhs' worths was country produce. The value of stores received was Rs. 392,866—of which Rs. 3,26,874 represented the Indian-made article. Of Rs. 4,31,886 worth of stores issued only ninety thousand rupees' worth was English. The Bally Paper Mills at Calcutta have supplied the Bombay Government with eleven kinds of paper, and Government have entered into a contract for a further two years' supply. The Deccan Mills at Poona also supply paper of various kinds. The only complaints now made against Indian-made papers are due to damage in transit, not to inferiority of paper. Indian industries are clearly going ahead, and the Bombay Government, at all events, is doing as much as possible to encourage them. Country letter and note papers as well as blotting paper have been produced up to the stipulated standard, and manufacturers will no doubt contrive to produce even better samples than those they now supply. Country inks are displacing the imported fluid. They play havoc with English-made pewter pots, or the pots play havoc with them. So, in order that there shall be no longer racial enmity between the ink and the pot which holds it, country glass vessels are to displace those of pewter. Chubb's locks are in rather greater demand than the department cares for, and unless "great security is necessary" country-made locks are to be utilised. The compliment to Messrs. Chubb will no doubt be utilised by them for advertising purposes; but they would scarcely be gratified by an inspection of the locks which are to displace theirs.

THE special train conveying guests to Surat on the occasion of the cutting of the first sod of the Tapti Valley Railway by H. E. the Viceroy on Monday next will leave Colaba at 9-50 a.m., (Madras time), and Church Gate at 9-57. The train will stop at Grant Road to pick up guests and start at 10-12. It will next stop at Bandora and leave that station at 10-30. The train will halt at Palghar, Damaun Road, and Navsari, reaching Surat at 3-42 p.m. The ceremony will be performed by the Viceroy at 4 p.m., on the invitation of Mr. L. R.W. Forrest, of Messrs. Killick, Nixen and Co., agents of the Tapti Valley Railway Company, Limited. The Viceroy leaves Surat at 7 p.m., for Indore by a special train. At 8. p.m., there will be a banquet, which will be presided over by Mr. Forrest.

THE offices of the Commissioner of Police will be removed on the 1st January next to the new buildings, which are now almost completed, opposite the Crawford Markets. All the records of the office will be conveyed to the new offices during the Christmas holidays.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s s. s. Naderi, (Captain Raffin), which arrived in harbour, yesterday, from

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIA'S POLICY IN TURKEY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.

An inspired article in the "Viedomosti" says that the policy of Russia is to reduce Turkey to complete dependence.

AGITATION TO EVACUATE ERYTHRIA.

ROME, Nov. 24.

An agitation has commenced throughout Italy in favour of the total and speedy evacuation of Erythris.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM AND EMPEROR OF CHINA.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.

Colonel Liebert starts to-morrow for Pekin with a autograph letter and the Order of the Black Eagle from the Emperor William to the Emperor of China.

SHORT CROPS IN VICTORIA.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The yield of wheat in the Colony of Victoria is only seven million bushels, which is hardly sufficient for local wants.

A GERMAN OFFICER GOING TO THE SOUDAN.

Captain Morgan, an officer in the German Army, who is going to the Soudan in a private capacity to study the Dongola Campaign, had an audience, yesterday, of the Emperor William, who sent his congratulations to the Sirdar Kitchener.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The death is announced of General Sir Charles Staveley.

LOOTING IN RAWALPINDI BY SEPOYS.

A POLICE CONSTABLE KILLED, AND SEVERAL OTHERS WOUNDED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

The following telegram appears in the *Civil and Military Gazette* to-day :—

"Rawalpindi, Nov. 24.—The Rawalpindi Sadar Bazaar was looted, last evening, by about 200 sepoys (Pathans), belonging to the 27th Punjab Infantry. The Bunniahs and sweetmeat-sellers were the heaviest losers. A banker's and watchmaker's shops were also broken into. The police apparently did their utmost to repel the raiders, but being far outnumbered, the resistance offered was little felt. A police constable was beaten to death, while another is lying in a precarious state ; and several others have sustained injuries."

This telegram is unconfirmed as yet. The 27th Punjab Infantry consists of three Companies of Sikhs, one Company of Dogras, two Companies of Punjabi Mahomedans, and two Companies of Pathans. The last mentioned are apparently responsible for the outbreak. The Colonel Commanding is H. M. Rose, D.S.O. The Regiment arrived at Pindi, from Kohat, in October 1895.

THE NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

RANGOON, Nov. 24.

Rear-Admiral Drummond will arrive here, from Trincomalee, on the 10th December, in the Flagship Bonaventure, and stay for about a week.

A LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORSHIP FOR BURMA.

Speaking at the annual meeting of the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, 'to-day, the Hon'ble Mr. Glendinning said the Government of India, in sending Home proposals about a Lieutenant-Governor for Burma, did not ask for a Council, but the Home Government desired the latter, and urged that there should be one appointed in which a certain proportion of members should represent the various Native races. It was this point which still awaited settlement.

COW PROTECTION AT SHOLAPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 23.

Dinkar Ballal, vakil, after the heavy rainfall here, delivered about 500 cattle from the hands of the butchers for Rupees eleven hundred. They are now safe under the care of a committee, consisting of Messrs. Luxmidas Khimji, Virchand Deepchand, Mallapa Ward Valchand, Ramchandra Raoji, Nanchand Hirachand, Sakharam Kuberchand, Rayachand Raoji, Kasturchand Ramappa, Jamma Rivansidappa, Umbarji Bandyappa, Kadawadi Phalchand, Kaka Narayandas, Harakchand Tukaramnaik, Hemnabadker, and Bhimrao Heralikar, specially appointed to look after them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, from Bombay or Karachi via Marseilles, arrived here, yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 23.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, arrived here, this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 23.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, from Bombay, arrived here, yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 24.

Orient mail steamer Orizaba, from Suez, arrived. Orient line mail steamer Oruba, from Australia, arrived.

The Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Oceanien left Colombo for Bombay on Monday, the 23rd instant, at 6 p.m., and is expected here on Thursday, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 23-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 13-16
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	119
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	92 ½
Bar Silver	30

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 24th November, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	.....	...	...
Teheran	24	1	44 p.m.	...	19
Suez	24	2	55 p.m.	..	5

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 24th November, 1896.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	49	..	1
,, Karachi	...	19	..	3
,, Madras	...	27	...	1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 6.

The rise in the price of bread at home has attracted considerable attention to the anticipated famine in India and the question is being discussed in many journals in especial reference to the effect of innovation on trade with Great Britain. A Manchester paper remarks that in comparison with the present trouble, the disasters of 1876 and 1877 were certainly much more serious. But there was this important difference between the two, that in the earlier disasters large stores of grain were available in other parts of India, and the current harvests there, particularly in Bengal, were abundant. There was consequently a movement of supplies into the famine districts which taxed the carrying capacity of the railways to the utmost. Growers and holders of grain in the more favoured districts were greatly enriched by the enormous prices which they obtained, and extensive portions of the country became very prosperous. The figures of the importation of cotton goods and yarns into India, indicate that in the year ended March 31, 1878, which may be said to be the middle of the famine period, the imports suddenly and greatly increased. It can hardly be doubted that amongst the causes of this remarkable expansion the wealth diffused amongst the population of the more fortunate districts by the sale of their surplus food at very high prices was an important one. In the present emergency there does not seem to be the prospect of so fortunate a result, because it is generally conceded that no great accumulations of grain now exist anywhere in India such as were common enough in former times. It seems likely, therefore, that one valuable compensation for the disasters of 1876-8 will now be either absent or of much less weight. It is obvious also that the rise of prices of food grains in the afflicted districts cannot be be anything like so serious as that which occured in the markets of Southern India, where even in December, 1876, they had advanced to three times their normal amount. In the present case not only are there very much more extended facilities for the rapid transport of grain to the markets where it is most wanted, but important supplies from outside India will be available, in liberal quantities from America. This ameliorating influence was altogether wanting in 1876-8. The conclusions to which a comparison of the circumstances of the two periods appears to point are (1) that the rise of prices over the area immediately suffering will be comparatively moderate ; (2) that the rise will extend much more widely than in 1876-8, and that it may indirectly affect even the rice-eating populations ; (3) that no such enriching of the more fortunate parts of the country as that which occurred in 1876-8 is likely to be seen ; and (4) that the power of the Indian people as a whole to purchase clothing will probably not be enhanced as it was in those years, whilst it may be appreciably lessened by the generally increased cost of food throughout the dependency.

It is almost impossible to describe in words the immense feeling of relief experienced in the City by the assurance that Mr. McKinley had been elected as President of the United States. For weeks, and even months past, business men and operators on the Stock Exchange have been debarred to a large extent from entering into fresh engagements owing to the uncertainty surrounding the situation, and theugh in well-informed quarters the opinion had been held and maintained throughout that Mr. McKinley would be returned, the gravity of the position which would have been created by the return of his opponent has prevented the boldest operators from committing themselves to any appreciable extent. Some speculation in stocks, it is true, had been entered into, and prices, had risen ; but quite recently the mere favourite form of dealings has been in Options for the right to put or call stock at a given date, and the volume of speculation either for the rise or fall open was comparatively small. With a condition such as this prevailing it is not surprising that there should have been an outburst of enthusiasm on the result of the election becoming known, and that there should have been a rush to buy anything and everything. There was tremendous excitement in the American Railway department of the Stock Exchange, and few members can remember anything like the scene which was witnessed throughout the day. Dealers began to assemble before ten o'clock, and prices were advanced by leaps and bounds. The bidding was of the wildest description, and differences of as much as a dollar in the quotation for a stock was observable in different parts of the market. However the news of the result of the election was practically without effect on the rates in the Money Market, which continued firm. Doubt has been felt all along as to how the Money Market would be affected, and this doubt continues to exist. There is considerable difference of opinion as to the prospects of the market, and the outlook is uncertain. It is impossible, for instance, to say what will be the effect on exchhnge or how soon the gold recently hoarded in the United States will again come into circulation, whether we shall continue to lose gold or whether it will return. How far the present "boom" in all things American is likely to continue it is difficult to say, but when the first outbust of enthusiasm has been overcome, and a calmer view is taken of the situation, we must look for the inevitable reaction. That the preservation of a gold standard has been affirmed is all to the good, but the difficulties of the United States have been by no means entirely overcome by the election of Mr. McKinley. It is generally expected that commerce with the United States will revive, and many believe that there will be a great rush of goods from this country to the United States ; but it is not to be forgotten that as soon as the opportunity arises the tariff question will be brought prominently to the front, and that there is every probability of legislation adverse to this country. For some time we may look for a more or less improved position, but the fact that there will be tariff changes with all the attendant uncertainty during the discussion of the new measures is not to be overlooked.

Shall we import our tea from South America instead of India and China ? Shall we grow it ourselves ? Shall we suck it up like a straw-drink through a bombilla ? If mate tea is introduced to this country we may do any or all of these, and there are those who are trying to introduce it. It is the drink of the Paraguayans and the Brazilians, and of the Europeans who dwell in their midst, and there is not wanting evidence in its favour, the evidence of medical science, the evidence of travellers, the evidence of those at home who have had the good fortune to try it. Those who speak with authority on such subjects declare that it contains a nitrogenous principle which is both nourishing and sustaining ; that it does not tax the digestive powers ; that it contains more theine than tea itself and less tannin ; that, for many other reasons, it should fight tea and coffee on their own ground and win easily. Let the capitalist scent a new industry, the tea-growing East look to its laurels, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer think of transferring the Customs duty.

It is stated that British mercantile bodies in the East have expressed themselves in favour of the proposal put forward by Li Hung Chang for an increase in the tariff duties on imports, provided the total *ad valorem* duty, together with the inland transit duty, amounts to not more than 10 per cent *ad valorem*. But this assent is, as might be expected, accompanied by certain conditions. One is that this duty shall free foreign merchandise from all further inland taxation whatsoever, and that guarantees to secure this shall be obtained. The Chambers of Commerce in China point out that the difficulty is with the provincial authorities, part of whose revenue is derived from the transit duties, and who will continue in spite of treaties to tax trade. To meet this they propose that, although the import duty and the transit duty are collected at the same time and by the same officer at the port of entry, they should not both be put to the account of the Imperial authorities, but only the import duty, while the transit duty should go to the account of the provincial authorities, and that the latter should be able to cash all the transit passes on foreign goods that they may collect at the nearest Custom-house. This plan is good one, but it does not provide for the case of goods which have passed through several provinces, all of which are entitled to a share of the transit duty, though under the proposed system one—the last of the number—would get the whole. This, however, is a detail, and no doubt a remedy could be devises for it. Another return which is claimed for the increase of the import duty is the opening of all the waterways of China to navigation. A consideration which has had great weight with Eastern merchants in assenting to an increase of the duties is that in order to meet their liabilities arising out of the war with Japan the Pekin authorities will have to increase their annual requisitions on the provincial administrations, and as the latter cannot increase their revenues except on foreign trade without danger of rebelion they will be forced, in order to raise the money, to make all sorts of illegal exactions on trade. One point on which the Chambers are particularly anxious, and upon which they have addressed both the Foreign Office and the British Minister in Pekin, is that whatever arrangements are in contemplation they should be consulted about them, for they dread having a new treaty sprung on them, as in the case of Japan, whereby an important industry in Hong Kong, that of sugar refining, is threatened with ruin. The Shanghai Chamber sf Commerce, as dispatched one of its numbers to Pekin to discuss the question with the Foreign Ministers there, and to propose that a joint commission of Customs authorities, consuls, and merchants should be appointed to report on the revision of the tariff and taxation in general.

From a report of a correspondent writing to the Consul-General it appears that Antwerp has always held a favoured position as a distributing centre for Indian cotton, but last year it received 70,000 bales less than the average of the preceding five years. Bremen has the advantage over Antwerp of having a regularly-organised cotton market, but Hamburg has become the chief port in Europe for Indian cotton, and seems to be succeeding in making the Elbe the main channel for supplying the needs of spinners in Germany and Poland. But while the cotton exports from the United States to Antwerp show no diminution, those from India, which amounted to 290,000 bales in 1890, and an average of 179,000 bales in the five years ending with 1894, fell to 97,000 bales in 1895. On the other hand, the short-stapled cotton of Sind is increasing rapidly in the Antwerp imports. The writer states he is informed that quality of cotton grown in India has deteriorated somewhat in recent years, and it may be that spinners on the Continent are following the example set by Lacashire years ago, and finding Indian cotton less profitable to work, are turning to the long-stapled American cottons. He suggests that it would be well if the views of some leading Continental spinners were obtained as to Indian cotton, for it would appear that it is not growing in favour on the Continent, which, it should be remembered, takes three-fourths of the Indian export to Europe. Formerly, India occupied a leading position as the exporter of linseed and rapeseed, but the Argentine is now challenging her supremacy as to linseed, and although the Argentine linseed is smaller than the Indian, it is, as a rule, better cleaned, and is becoming a favourite with crushers, and it is believed that the Russian and Argentine crops, not those of India, form the dominating influence on prices in Europe. The demand for Indian rapeseed is now more active in Northern France than in the districts which receive their supply through Antwerp, and, therefore, the bulk of the Bombay shipments go to Havre and Dunkirk.

The British Joint Commissioner of Ladak, Capt G. Chenevix-French, who was specially appointed by the Government of India to further the interests of the trade which passes through Leh has addressed a letter to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He points out that of all the merchandise exported from Europe and India, amounting to about £240,000, cotton goods from Manchester alone are able to compete with Russian goods of a similar kind, which are manufactured within easy distance of the chief towns, Yarkand and Kashgar. In other trades, such as coarse manufactured silk, velvet, cloth, and coral, which are the chief items of export, Germany, France, and Italy have driven out the English article, and now Germany is gradually obtaining the monopoly and ascendancy over France in velvet, while the coral and silk remain to Italy. The trade by this route has shown a very steady annual expansion, the total imports and exports being three times as large as ten years ago, when the Government of India first took an active part in encouraging it. Capt. Chenevix-French, enclosed a red cotton white-flowered Manchester-made handkerchief of oblong shape, which is one of the largest demands of Manchester cotton goods in Kashgar. The traders state that the demand in Kashgar and Yarkand is for square ones, and not oblong ones, because they are used as sashes, tied three-cornered ways. They also say that they have represented this matter to their Calcutta and Bombay houses, but have never been able to procure square ones, which they know is what is really needed. A foreign firm has, therefore, only to make square cotton handkerchiefs to obtain a footing in the cotton trade by this route. Yet with this obvious fact before them, the Calcutta and Bombay firms do not appear to have sufficient enterprise to inform the manufacturers in Manchester of the local requirements in such cases, and from the accounts in the papers, there are many of a very similar kind. "Whose fault is it," asks the Joint Commissioner "and how are we to get a remedy for such things, which are the chief causes of the decline of English foreign trade ? Allow me to remark that at Kashgar, the market for these goods, we have a representative. Mr. George Macartney, special assistant to the Resident in Kashgar for Chinese affairs, to whom a post runs weekly through Gilgit, and at Leh, where I am myself posted in the interest of trade, there is a daily post and a weekly English mail, taking 27 days from London, I have never received, nor have I heard of Mr. Macartney receiving, any request from any firm in England for information as to the needs of the people, or whether German and foreign goods were for any reason taking the place of English goods, or whether there was room for more English goods, or of offering to send samples of goods which would be likely to find a market in these distant parts. The national danger to our commerce has induced me to urge on you the necessity of considering Chinese Turkestan, among other foreign markets, and if all officers in Government employ were to request a similar interest, and be willing to afford information, I do not think that we, as a nation, should be alarmed at any foreign competition. The instance of the red cotton handkerchief is a sample of what is going on elsewhere, all over the world, and surely, since we are losing so much ground by ignorance of local requirements, it is time for us to organise some system which, originated in England, will be in touch with every remote market, and be able to communicate every throb of trade fluctuation at extreme limits, so that by means of this system the actual manufacturers may be brought into touch with not only the middlemen, but the very user or wearer of the manufactured articles." The Secretary to the Manchester Chamber has written in reply a letter of thanks, and an intimation that the advice given would be borne in mind. It would be a good thing if all Consular agents manifested a similar enthusiasm in reference to the interests they are specially appointed to protect.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS FROM FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As many sportsmen are in the habit of visiting the Thana District during the cold season, will you allow me to remind them, through the medium of your columns, that, this being a year of scarcity, grass is of the greatest value, and therefore it behoves everyone to take the most careful precautions against setting any grass on fire. Even the fag end of a cheeroot when thrown away may do great damage. I feel sure I may rely on all gentlemen—shooting anywhere in the Thana District—to warn their servants, shikaris, and coolies, to avoid doing any mischief.—Yours, &c.,

R. E. CANDY,
Collector of Thana.

Camp Bhewndi Nov. 23.

THE BUBONIC FEVER.

The returns for the last three days show that there has been again a tendency for the number of cases to decrease. For the twenty-four hours ending at ten o'clock, yesterday morning, six cases and eight deaths were recorded. Of these three cases and one death took place in the Fort and two cases and three deaths in the Mandvie districts. In the Byculla ward one case and two deaths were recorded, all other districts showing a clean bill. Two cases have been reported from the Water division.

The total cases up to date are 773, and deaths 562.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

The British India steamer Landaura (Captain W. Britten) has been taken up by Government for transport service, and she entered the Merewether Dry Dock, yesterday. A large number of carpenters and coolies are engaged by the Government Dock authorities, and the vessel is being fitted up for the purpose. The Landaura will probably leave for Suakin on or about Saturday next, to bring back a part of the Indian Contingent.

The 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps will leave Bombay for Mauritius and the Cape, in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Warren Hastings, on the 10th December next.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceeding of a meeting, of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 17th November :—

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division, Military Works, No. 3093, dated 9th November 1896, enquiring whether the Trustees would grant him permission to stack materials on a plot of ground measuring about 50 square yards on the reclamation, south of the Sassoon Dock and facing the Colaba Road as a temporary measure, and saying that, if the ground is required by the Trustees, it will be given up at once. Read memorandum from the Traffic Manager., dated 11th November 1896, stating that there is no objection to the temporary stacking of the materials on the ground in question provided the recently constructed roadways are not encroached upon and the materials are removed when required, and adding that the occupation, he presumes, will be allowed rent free. Read memorandum from the Engineer, No. 3358-90, dated 14th November 1896, stating that he is not aware of any objection to the proposal of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Division Military Works, and recommending that, for reasons set forth, the land may be allowed to be used rent free on the terms proposed by the Traffic Manager.

Resolution.—Sanctioned on the conditions recommended by the Traffic Manager. No rent is to be charged for this temporary occupation.

THE RYAN MARKET.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 11th November 1896, reporting that, with the exception of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, the leases of the tenants of the Ryan Market expired on the 31st October last, and that the lessees, on being asked to renew their leases for another term of twelve months, have refused to do so, and recommending that they be allowed to continue in occupation as monthly tenants at the present rates of rent. Read letter from Messrs, Dharsey Nanjee and Company and other grain merchants and tenants of the Ryan Market, dated 13th November 1896, stating, with reference to Trustees' Resolution No. 312, dated 29th September 1896, fixing the rent of the Ryan Market for the next twelve months, that the Traffic Manger's remarks in respect of their application for a reduction of rent were made under a wrong impression, and requesting that, for reasons set forth, the Trustees will be pleased to reconsider their resolution and reduce the rent of the Ryan Market to Rs. 40 per compartment per mensem.

Resolution.—No reduction in rent can be allowed, but the Trustees are pleased to allow any tenants who may not desire to renew their leases to continue in occupation on monthly tenancy at the present rates of rent ; preference must, however, be given to tenants or new applicants who may wish to rent the buildings on lease.

MODY BAY RECLAMATION.

Read letter from the Acting Health Officer of the Port of Bombay, dated 12th November 1896, saying that the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay considers that at least double the space at present allowed for the disinfecting shed at Mody Bay North Reclamation will be required for the accommodation of the disinfecting stove, and enquiring whether the land could either (1) be permanently reserved for tenancy by Government, or (2) sold to them, and what the amount of cost in each case would be.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to sanction the increase up to double the area, or 1,000 square feet, at the same rate per 500 square feet, and on the same terms as are set forth in Trustees' Resolution No. 236, dated 14th July 1896. The Trustees regret that it is impossible to grant a site in this locality free of conditions as to notice of removal, as in the event of extensions, &c., it would be necessary to reoccupy the site now allotted, but an assurance may be given that the site will not be re-entered upon unless urgently required.

Read letter from Mr. Haji Mirza Hoossein Shirazi, dated 28th August 1896, stating that he wishes to purchase from the Trustees a piece of their land near the Municipal ground at Tank Bunder to be used as a cemetery ; and inquiring whether the Trustees are prepared to sell it outright. Submitted letter to Mr. Haji Mirza Hoosseln Shirazi, No. 4036, dated 3rd September 1896. Inquiring whether he has applied to the Municipal Commissioner for permission to open a burial ground for his community and what reply he has received. Submitted letter from Mr. Haji Mirza Hoossein Shirazi, dated 14th September 1896, saying that he has not written to the Municipal Commissioner pending the receipt of a reply from the Trustees, but has ascertained from the Health Officer that he will not object to a portion adjoining the land to be used by the Municipality as a cemetery. Read proceedings of the Land and Railways Committee saying that after making full inquiry the Chairman is satisfied that the Trustees cannot make a site available on their property for the purpose of a burial ground ; and advising that the applicant be informed accordingly.

Resolution—The applicant should be informed in accordance with the recommendation of the Land and Railways Committee.

Read letter from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Company, dated 12th November 1896, stating that they think that the Trustees, as being so interested in the export trade of Bombay, should, for the reasons given by them, protest to Government against the imposition of quarantine in Calcutta on arrivals from Bombay. Read minutes of the Trustees thereon.

Resolution.—Consideration to be deferred until next meeting.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

REVENUE COLLECTIONS FOR 1896-97 AS COMPARED WITH THOSE OF 1895-96.

	Bunders.	Docks.	Port Dept.	Other Items.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For November— From 1st to 13th Nov., 1896	69,690	68,875	4,682	.....	1,43,247
From 1st to 13th Nov., 1895	80,209	84,620	5,207	136	1,70,172
	Dr. 10,519	Dr. 15,745	Dr. 525	Dr. 136	Dr. 26,925
Excess in previous months	Cr. 37,202	Cr. 18,939	Cr. 2'929	Cr. 4,565	Cr. 54,505
Total excess to 13th November 1896	Cr. 26,683	Cr. 3,194	Cr. 2,404	Dr. 4,701	Cr. 27,580

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 13th Nov. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 13th Nov. 1896.	For week ending 13th Nov. 1895.	Total from 1st April to 13th Nov 1895.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	591	21	618
,, ,, out of harbour	17	597	19	632
,, transported	13	397	11	375
,, attended to	2	53	1	40
,, warped	2	30	2	63

The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent telegraphs :—"One of the patients of Prof. Kraff Ebing, who occupies the Chair of Mental Disease at the Vienna University, on Oct. 31, delivered a lecture before the professor's students, speaking for an hour. The patient suffers from periodical seizures, which return every year, and will end in permanent madness. During these attacks, according to the above-named specialists, he is much cleverer and wittier than in his sane condition. When the patient was introduced in the lecture-room he mounted the platform with a grave air. The professor asked him what subject he would lecture upon, and he replied, 'Upon "The Mental Condition of the Maniac in Periodical Attacks of Madness." The audience often interrupted the speaker with sincere applause, and when there was laughter at his witty remarks he looked flattered. He left the platform with grace and dignity, and returned to his ward. The professor told the audience that at college he had had a fine record."

Gen. Gallieni telegraphed from Madagascar, on Oct. 30, to the Colonial Office in Paris that the Hova Minister of the interior and Prince Ratsimanauga, uncle of the Queen, have been convicted of complicity with the rebellion and executed at Antananarivo, that the Hova Prime Minister has resigned and that no successor will be appointed.

THE IMPENDING FAMINE.

Encouraging reports of good rainfall in different parts of the Presidency have brightened the prospects of the winter harvest. This has cheered the hearts of the cultivators, who have in right earnest begun the sowing of wheat, grain, and other crops. As we stated the other day, the prices of grain have fallen in Bombay, and they will go down still lower. The Grain Trading Company, which has opened its office in Apollo Street, was registered, yesterday, under the Public Companies Act. Mr. Govindji, of Messrs. Thakersi, Mulji and Co., has arranged for the importation of foreign grain also, and considering the success which philanthropic efforts of public spirited citizens has met with in raising funds, it is hoped that the distress now will be comparatively little, even if the crops do not come up to the average.

KHANDEISH.

HOW BOMBAY CAN HELP THE DISTRICT.

Writing from Bhusawal, Mr. A. Cumine, the Collector, tells us that "philanthropic people in Bombay can help the Khandeish people in several ways. And it is with the hope that, when they know what can be done, they will do it, that I write this letter. The kharif crops in the poorer soils have given a very small yield indeed. But those in the rich black soil (of which Khandeish contains a good deal) have turned out considerably better than was expected. The result will be that, taking bad soils with good, the cotton crops will probably be about nine annas of an average crop, bajri about 7 annas, and jowari about 6.

As regards the rabi, a considerable area has not been sown at all, as the land was too dry. Khandeish did not get the good rain that fell a few days ago at Sholapur. And if it does not get any soon, the rabi crops will probably be very poor indeed.

As to the water-supply the floods of July filled the wells and tanks ; and though the nullahs will probably be dry sooner than usual, it is not probable that there will be any serious deficiency of water. Very little grass grew this year in the plains, but it has been brought down in large quantities from the hills and kurans, and jowari straw is now available.

Some seven or eight road-works are kept open throughout the district for the people to come on to when they choose, and some seven or eight other works in other places are being opened for the same purpose. But at present the great mass of the people find sufficient employment in field labour and grass-cutting and cotton-ginning, and the number of people that come on to the works specially provided for them is trifling. To what extent they will come later no one can say. But the employment provided will be expended in proportion to the demand. And besides such works as Government may provide, there will be, in another month or so, the works of the Tapti Valley Railway on the Surat-Nandurbar section of the line.

Where then does the scarcity come in ? And how can the Bombay people help the poorer classes in Khandeish ? I will try to show.

The present scarcity is not a scarcity produced by nature. The fact of the crops being only about half the average was not of itself sufficient to send up prices to the extent that they have gone. But in consequence of the spread of the cultivation of cotton the amount of jowari and bajri raised is much less than it used to be ; and those cultivators who have raised food-grains are keeping them for themselves. Thus the grain merchants have had the field clear for speculation. They have held back their stocks and raised prices to a cruel pitch ; and sometimes in some of the towns on bazaar day have not placed any grain on sale at all, thereby producing imminent risk of a riot. What the poorer classes are suffering from is not an inability to pay for food—or at any rate to pay a reasonable price for it—but an inability to get anyone to sell it to them. And one of the ways that people in Bombay can help them is by sending up grain in considerable quantities to the different stations along the line and selling this grain not to the grain dealers, but to the committees of the charitable that have been started all over the district. This will not only ensure a sufficient supply of grain, but will bring down prices.

Another way in which help can be given is by sending money subscriptions to these charitable shops, so as to enable the committees to sell at a still lower rate than they do at present.

And a third way is by starting some sort of company to buy the coarse cloths that are woven by the Momins, Salis, and other poor weavers scattered about the district, in Dhulia, Parola, Dharangaon, Erandol, Nasirabad, etc. The demand for these people's goods has fallen off largely because the Kunbis have no spare cash and because this year there are no marriages. Their goods are therefore to be had cheap ; and any company buying them might possibly find it eventually a profitable instead of a losing concern.

I write this to you because I think good may possibly come of making known what it is that Khandeish wants. The principal thing it wants at present is not employment, but (1) a sufficient supply of grain *on sale* ; (2) a *reasonable* price of grain ; (3) a market for weavers' goods.

I hope that you will use the influence of your paper to try and obtain these three things, in some degree, for the people."

DHARWAR DISTRICT.

IMPROVED CONDITION OF AFFAIRS.

In the Dharwar District, writes a correspondent, there has been no ground for anxiety except in the north-eastern part—that is in the Navalgund, Ron, and Gadag talukas. In Navalgund the kharif crops for a small area in the west had done well. But until a few days ago things looked gloomy. Nearly one-third of the taluka was bare of the crops, and there was but little hope for the greater part of the crops that were springing up. Practically the whole of Ron taluka and nearly one-half of the Gadag was lying waste, and there seemed no prospect of sowing being possible now. Ordinary works to give employment needing labour were pushed on everywhere, and two test works were started in the Navalgund taluka, and at the same time surveys were completed for two new lines of road through the Ron taluka. In the Gadag taluka a large work is in progress, and no further large works are required for the present. Thus all preparations were made to meet a demand for labour on a large scale, but it was impossible at that stage to do more than hazard a guess at the numbers who might be in need of relief, for many of the agricultural labourers are said to have gone to other parts of the district where harvesting operations are about to commence, and some had gone off with their cattle (not many of them though, I believe). It was also yet too early to say about the prospects of the rabi, which had sprouted well, as one or two showers would do the young crops good even if they fell in the middle of December.

In the last few days the situation has entirely altered ; there has been very general rain, already sufficient to save the young rabi crops and in parts sufficient to allow of lands which were lying waste being sown. In all villages I have passed through so far, writes our informant, I have observed fairly large stacks of last year's karbi, and from enquiries I made I judged that the supply of fodder was sufficient for some six months. The statement made by the Sabha to the effect that the high prices were due more to real scarcity of grain than to speculation on the part of Bunniahs, has not been borne out in my small experience. I hear from all sides that the Bunniahs declare they have no grain when people come to buy at the nominal bazaar rate, but as soon as people have begun to buy at lower rates they produce their stores. At Ron, on the 18th, the people had with difficulty bought at 15 lbs. to the rupee, and the Bunniahs seeing they had no grain, and I was told they had intended to sell on the next day (market day) at 3 seers or 11¼ lbs. In the meantime rain had been seen to be falling all round and the price fell immediately to 6 seers or 23 lbs. At Hubli grain had been selling at 19 lbs. per rupee, and to-day I hear the rate is 38 lbs. These facts seem more to prove that the Bunniahs hoped for a scarcity than that scarcity actually existed.

Large numbers of cattle have passed through, but they, I think, have come principally from the Bijapur District. Very many have been offered for sale, and many have found purchasers, but at nominal rates, and the original owners are now anxious to buy back, offering in some cases, I have heard of, rupees for annas of the original sale price, that is to say, Rs. 5 for animals they sold at from 4 to 6 annas.

CASTLE ROCK.

This station, writes a correspondent, is peopled by Railway and Salt Department employers with, perhaps, a few others. It is surrounded by jungle, and has an average rainfall of at least 250 inches. This year the fall was over 280 inches. In the neighbourhood there are a few small villages with patches of cultivated ground in places where there appears to be a small supply of water all the year round. Cattle-grazing is carried on, there being a plentiful supply of coarse grass. Rice is sold here in the bazaar at 6 seers to the rupee. Three months ago the same kind of rice was sold at from 10 to 11 seers the rupee. Castle Rock is in the Haliyal Taluka, North Canara District, in parts of which, I am told, the present scarcity is felt.

FAMINE RELIEF IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

We are informed that the Chief Commissioner has set apart over two lakhs of rupees to meet demands for relief works in the Nagpur Division during what remains of this financial year, as well as about half-a-lakh for gratuitous relief in places where private charity cannot deal with local distress. A lakh of rupees is also, we hear, to be distributed in this division as takavi to enable malguzars to improve their estates and keep their tenants together. Besides this, many wealthy and intelligent proprietors are spending money of their own in repairing or constructing tanks, and otherwise improving their lands. The state of things is reported to be worst in Balaghat, where much distress prevails. In parts of Bhandara things are also bad. Elsewhere the distress that exists is local and confined to certain classes. Relief-works have been started already by Government in several places ; and gratuitous relief is also being organized.

Prices of food-staples are till in the ascendant, and the cry of distress continues on all hands, but the establishment of the commodious poor-house in the neighbourhood of the city, together with the kitchen at Sungam, and other private relief, which is being given with no stinting hand, has done much during the past week to alleviate suffering, and there is an evident decrease in the numbers which, but a few days before, were to be seen perambulating the highways and bye-ways, supplicating broken food. The opening of the Bargaon quarries, and the establishment of grain-stalls, adjacent to them, at which supplies to labourers can be procured at comparatively low rates, has also done not a little to draw off a goodly number of the more able bodied to the works. At first there was an apparent distaste evinced for labour, and out of something like a hundred and fifty who were provided with labour tickets only sixteen individuals attended, but as they found the doors of poor-house and other reliefs closed against them, they were soon forced to bow to the inevitable, and accept labour for dear life. Now, we learn, about five hundred have sought and obtained work.

The severe distress from scarcity which just at present prevails in our surrounding districts has begun to develop yet another disastrous phase among the agricultural classes. These are now being driven by stress of want to sacrifice their cattle, numbers of which are daily being disposed of for whatsoever they may fetch, which in not a few cases happens to be a mere trifle in comparison to their value. The principal purchasers of these animals are the butchers, who are doubtless reaping an unusually tidy harvest at the expense of their needy neighbours. Not so very far back as to be entirely obliterated from memory, and in times somewhat more prosperous, though not altogether so, the Local Gowrakshanee Sabha raised its voice in loud protest against the killing of cattle, and many, we remember, were the handbills, memorials, and such like distributed far and wide to claim immunity for the useful cows and bullocks from the shambles. Would it be a pertinent question to ask what the Sabha is doing now in the interests of the venerated animal. Are its members more intent upon practising that very trite precept, which points to self-preservation being the first law of nature, or have its funds and its zeal alike vanished with the pressure of the times that a saving hand cannot be stretched out at so critical a juncture ? It would, indeed, be a highly commendable act were the Sabha now to emerge from its lethargy and hie to the rescue. Surely no fabulous sum would be needed, under existing conditions, to secure all the cattle offered for sale, which might again be resold to cultivators when happier times come round at a small margin to cover expenses of feed-and-keep. Of course, plough cattle must be in considerable demand at no very distant future, and those who have been forced to part with their own, to tide over more immediate needs, would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity to recover their own or other cattle from the Sabha. Apart from these considerations, there is another, and one perhaps of more vital importance, at least to the Society, and that is, were the Gowrakshanee Sabha now to put their energy forth, it would be by far a more substantial proof in practice of those very excellent sentiments which they have oft repeated in precept on paper.

Since 4 o'clock, this morning, (Nov. 22) there has been slight rain, and it has continued throughout the day to the complete satisfaction of everybody. There is every probability of its continuation, and it will disappoint the Bunniahs.

HOW PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR WOULD HELP THE POOR.

Mr. P. B. Dantra has addressed the following letter to Mr. T. D. Mckenzie, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, with regard to one form of relief which the department may, he thinks, afford to the people of Thana and Kolaba districts.

"Having been an eye-witness of a previous famine, and having observed how the starving poor managed to support and maintain themselves on raw toddy and some quantity of val or roots, I am deeply convinced of the comparative relief which the Abkari Department, now under your authority and control, may offer to the hungry and the starving. . . . . You are well aware, Sir, that the principal products of these districts (Kolaba and Thana) are paddy and grass, besides common grain called koda and nagles, which are meagre crops. It is estimated that the early paddy

will enable the starving to eke out bare wages. Let permission be granted to any applicant who chooses to apply to tap a single tree on payment of the tree tax proportionately for so many months' abkari revenue year as may be left from the date of the application. Such concessions would undoubtedly benefit the revenue and advantage the people. First—The latter will be rejoiced to see that their old customary drink, made prohibitive for many years past, was again accessible. It would mean better health, now being slowly undermined by the deleterious Mowra liquor. Secondly—Owners of trees and tappers again will be able to earn something which would enable them, in their distressed times, to better support their families and pay the land-tax. Thirdly—Toddy contains as it does albumen and saccharine which would serve as a fair substitute for grain-food at one of two daily meals. A bottle of toddy may serve this purpose. Fourthly—Government will derive income, while it will have so many less to feed or to put upon relief-works. Fifthly—Crime will be checked, for it it is superfluous to state that, grown desperate, without visible means of employment or food, the starving will commit theft, and so forth: so that, when employment of the character suggested is found, it would mean so much less incentive to crime, and saving of less trouble and expense to look after them.

I would also respectfully venture to suggest that still-head duty on toddy spirit should be of the same incidence as Mowra liquor. The higher duty now levied is one of the principal causes which have made toddy spirit prohibitive. No wonder its consumption is checked, while that of Mowra spirit is proportionately greater; the authorities in Thana and Kolaba must compel the liquor-farmers to buy this toddy spirit direct from the distillers as is done in Rutnagiri.

Having regard to the fact that, in your capacity, as Collector of Thana you had, in your report for 1892-93, which is reproduced in the 54th para. of the Annual Abkari Administration Report, frankly admitted the benefit to Government and people alike by free grant of toddy licenses, under these circumstances, I respectfully pray that you will be so good as to give your favourable consideration to the suggestions I have set forth above, conducive as they are to alleviating, to a certain extent, the distress of the people of Thana and Kolaba, and in no way inconsistent with the declared policy of the Government of India and the Secretary of State in matters of excise.

In conclusion, I earnestly request that, in case the suggestions hereinbefore stated fail to meet your approval, you will be so good as to take the trouble of acquainting me with your reasons, so that I may be better able to understand your refusal. At the same time, should you require any additional information to elucidate any point, it would afford me great pleasure to do so on your kindly addressing me.

THE SCARCITY IN THE KONKAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The welcome rain of last week is calculated to improve prospects in the Deccan to some extent; but in the Konkan no amount of it will now materially help the people since the production of their principal food-grains depends entirely upon the fair distribution of the rainfall during the monsoons, which were practically over with the Chitra Nakshatra, on the 21st October last. The chief crop, viz., that of rice is reaped only once in the year. Nachni vari, and harik, grown principally in Southern Konkan, do not grow after the monsoons. Wal, which is sown in a very small area, just after the rice harvest, requires no more moisture than what the soil possesses after the late garve rice-crop is gathered. The wal area this year was considerably diminished owing to the drought, and last week's rain was not sufficient to regenerate the necessary moisture, inasmuch as the soils of the Konkan differ in many respects from those of the Deccan or Gujerat. Had there been a copious amount of the rain, the wal area would, perhaps, have been partially restored, but this point is quite immaterial for the consideration of the scarcity in the Konkan, for the area giving this second crop is really very small. In the village of Avas out of 676 acres under rice cultivation only about 40 acres produce this second crop, while this year there will not be even 10 acres yielding it. At page 95 of the Kolaba "Gazetteer" the following remark occurs:—"In 1880-81 of 476,693 acres the total area of tilled land 171,858 or 36·05 per cent. were fallow or resting grounds, of the remaining 304,835 acres 4,636 were twice cropped. Of 309,471 acres under tillage, grain-crops occupied 235,490 acres or 92·27 per cent." The area twice cropped is thus equal to only 1·52 per cent. of the total area actually cultivated. Udid, tur, mug, and one or two other pulses, which are other rabi crops besides wal, and which too are grown in small quantities, are for the most part dependent, like rice, on the earlier rainfall. Grass, now parched, is also not benefited by passing showers.

Rice being the chief food-grain of the Konkanis, and there being no prospect of the quantity of its yield being in any way affected by the last week's rain, it is doubtful whether the general reduction in the prices of other food grains, reported from various parts of the Presidency, will help to reduce its price also. The only means to reduce the price of rice appear to be to import into the Presidency as much of it as possible and sell it at a reasonable rate. In the Konkan districts, Kolaba and Thana must certainly have in them sowkars possessing several hundreds of khandies of last year's rice, and I think if the Bombay Grain Trading Company should enlist their sympathies and open shops and markets in large towns and villages of the Konkan districts, their operations would certainly have a wholesome effect on the price of rice.—Yours, &c.,

Nov. 24. R. L. GHARAT.

FAMINE REMEDIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—it is a marked feature of the Indian Government to look on the bright side of things, to minimize existing evils, and to make over favourable estimates with regard to the future. The tendency in itself is, doubtless, a wise one, inasmuch as it is likely to prevent panic and so maintain that inexperienced interference which is prone to hamper the hands of the authorities. This policy ceases to be desirable when the authorities, as in recent instances, take upon themselves to deny the outbreak of lawlessness in places where rioting and looting have taken place, and to represent a population driven to desperation by starvation as being in a contented and peaceful condition.

Any person with any knowledge whatever of the life and means of living of the peasantry of India has only to read the last *Government Gazette* to understand what a terrible state of famine is already rampant in certain districts and to realise that a worse state of things may be expected in the near future.

Even under normal conditions the majority of the agricultural population of India exist on what is known among economists as a living wage, and that living wage is drawn on the lowest possible scale. One need hardly say that the living wage of the worst paid regular labourer in England allows for expenditure on articles that would be luxuries in the case of the Indian coolie, whose living wage supplies him with just enough food to keep him alive, and not enough in many cases to make him strong and efficient as a labourer. An eminent authority on Indian social questions has informed us that a large section of the village population are habitually underfed, and are, as a consequence, undersized and lacking in vital force. The same writer tells us that this state of things has been going on for centuries, and that it is a subject for wonder that the race has not shown greater signs of physical degeneration. The logical outcome of these facts is that when the price of food is more than doubled the amount of starvation and semi-starvation in the disaffected districts must necessarily be appalling. This is the condition of affairs at present, and with prices continually rising in the famine districts a worse state of things is to be expected, and, if possible, provided against. It seems to us that under these circumstances there are two methods by which Government should endeavour to diminish as far as is possible the misery which results.

(1) By endeavouring by all the means in their power to lower the price of corn and to enable the people to buy food at a cheap rate.

In a previous article we have dealt with this question, and it is one which cannot be too carefully considered at the present juncture. Direct relief encourages mendicancy and dependency—already sufficiently prevalent evils in this country, and it discourages industry, and is, therefore, to be deprecated except as a last resort. To ensure the sale of cheap food is to strike at the root of the evil and remove the cause of most of the misery. If common rumour is at all to be believed, the famine is, so far, to a great extent an artificial one, and is the work of the Bunniahs who are seeking to make large fortunes out of the starvation and suffering of the poor. If so, the importation of a large quantity of corn will force the grain sellers to sell at a fair price. In any case prices will be considerably lowered by this importation.

The effect of bringing foreign bread-stuffs into this country in sufficiently large quantities is likely to have a good permanent effect on Indian trade, and its tendency will be to do away with the curse of a local and limited market in grain which has enabled so many generations of Bunniahs to exercise a practical monopoly in the necessaries of life and has been so potent a cause of famine in India. We trust that the local authorities will reward those public spirited men who have edeavoured to keep grain at a fair price in their districts by selling their stocks at less than market rate and will give every encouragement to others to follow their examples. There are plenty of men of great wealth in many districts, who are really desirous of diminishing the suffering of their poorer brethren, and have also good reasons for wishing to gain the approval of the Government, and a suitable reward for their liberality and public usefulness.

(2) There is another direction in which it is the duty of the provincial Governments and of the local and Municipal authorities, to set to work at once, and that is in the establishment of relief-works. These have already been set on foot in many places by the Municipal authorities, and many hundreds of people are now at work in several of the principal famine districts, but it is a striking piece of evidence of the widespread distress that from Agra and Cawnpore it was reported that there are ten times the number of applicants for work that can be admitted to this form of relief. And the relief-works had only been started a few days when this report appeared in the papers. It will be absolutely beyond the power of the Municipal authorities to do very much good in this direction without financial aid from Government, and there is very little doubt that a considerable grant of money will have to be made to meet the urgent necessities of the situation. I am convinced that the needs of the present state of things would be better coped with by the establishment of large public works under the direction of the P. W. D. There are many engineering works now eminently desirable from the point of view of the improvement of means of communication in the North-West Provinces, and a large investment in famine labour might yield a very profitable ultimate return to Government. There is much to be done in the making of roads and bridges where they are greatly needed, which might be permanently beneficial to the people.

In the Lancashire cotton famine over thirty years ago a large number of the starving people were set to work on road-making, and the results were admirable. The magnificent high road, which runs from Liverpool to York, and which crosses the hills which divide Lancashire from Yorkshire at Blackstone Edge, near Rochdale, is a permanent monument to the admirable way in which the relief-work of that famine was employed. If such improvements were possible in an English famine, is there not much more scope for them in India, a country urgently in need of developments of this nature?

In such a critical juncture as the present the Indian Government will probably find that the most prudent course is to act liberally, and not to shrink from the spending of money to prevent famine and consequent discontent, provided the money is expended wisely and with a view to permanent good results.

I sincerely trust that for this year and the next, at any rate, there will be no expensive "little frontier wars" to increase Imperial expenditure, and, we believe, the Government of India will get more credit by a wise expenditure of public money to prevent starvation, misery, and disorder, than a corresponding outlay on Chitral expeditions "et hoc genus omne." I believe that famine relief funds cannot be more wisely spent than in public works of permanent utility, placed under the management of the Public Works Department.—Yours, &c.,

Nagpur, Nov. 21. V.

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS.

The *Gazette of India* publishes the following:—

Madras.—For week ending 14th November.—Heavy rain in the Carnatic, except in Nellore where there was none; also in Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and parts of Madura; moderate falls in parts of North Arcot and showers in parts of the rest of the Central districts; no rain elsewhere. Since the end of the week further heavy rain has fallen in the Carnatic from Nellore southwards and moderate falls in parts of North Arcot which have done much good. The water-supply is sufficient from Madras southwards and for a few larger irrigation works to the north, but in Godavari and Kistna the supply is low. Agricultural operations are active in parts where rain has fallen, but are at a standstill in the Circars, Deccan, Nellore, and parts of North Arcot. In the latter area the country is drying up rapidly, the crops are perishing and much land is lying waste. Some harvest of the early crops progresses in parts; the outturn is bad to middling. Pasture is improving over the southern half of the Presidency; elsewhere it has generally perished. Fodder is scarce and cattle in the Deccan districts are suffering, but are using forest reserves in which free cutting of grass is also permitted. Prices have again risen moderately in the Circars and in the West Coast but very sharply elsewhere, partly owing to the demand for export. The price of staple food-grains in the Deccan districts is now nearly three times the normal rate. People everywhere are in good condition but want employment in the Deccan districts and Nellore. Test works have been started during the week in Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur in addition to Cuddapah last week. The total number on relief works was 9,710. In Bellary, 1,239 weavers were relieved and 719 were fed at kitchens; in Cuddapah 384 were relieved at kitchens.

Bombay.—For week ending 18th November.—No rain during the week. More rain is urgently wanted for the late sowings in six districts. The standing crops have withered or are withering in seven districts and they have been damaged by locusts in parts of four districts and by insects in one taluka of Broach. Preparations for the late crops or sowing are progressing in ten, and reaping of the early crops in parts of eight, districts. Cotton-picking continues in Khandesh. Fodder is insufficient in parts of twelve districts. Agricultural stock are healthy except in parts of ten districts. Prices are rising in fifteen districts but are stationary or lower in five. Four relief works have been opened in the Ahmednagar district. The numbers of relief works is about 1,400. The opening of relief works is ordered in the remaining Deccan districts, except Khandesh, Bijapur and Dharwar, but the numbers on works are not yet known.

Bengal.—For week ending 16th November.—There was some rain in Northern Bengal and in parts of Orissa, and also in the Brahmanbaria subdivision of Tippera. It is said to have been insufficient to benifit the rice crop, and prospects remain generally unaltered. In Rangpur and Bogra the rain was accompanied by hail which did some damage to the crops, but in these two districts the prospects of the winter rice crop are reported to be fair. In Saran locusts have done considerable damage. The spring crops are reported to be germinating well in Northern Bengal and in Patna, Gaya and Saran; elsewhere the prospects of these crops are unfavourable. Prices continue very high, but, except in Patna, and Champaran, there has been no material rise since last week. In Patna, Champaran and the Bhabua sub-division of Shahabad test works have been opened, but in Patna they have not been largely attended. In Champaran and Shahabad the numbers employed on the 14th were:—Champaran—men 705, women 444, and children 268; Shahabad—men 387 women 305, and children 138.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—For week ending 18th November.—The weather has been cloudy in the greater part of Oudh and in portions of the Rohilkhand, Allahabad and Gorakhpur divisions, but no rain has fallen. There is no material change in the situation. Harvesting of the autumn crops has been completed almost everywhere; it was expected that the outturn would be accurately known this week but delays have occurred. The spring crop sowings are in active progress and the seed where sown is reported to be germinating well. The number of districts in which relief measures have become necessary and the number of persons relieved have increased, the distress being most marked in Bundelkhand which suffered severely last spring and summer. The numbers were as follows on Saturday, November 14th:—Banda 37,493; Hamirpur 8,457; Allahabad 9,337; Jhansi 5,047; Jalaun 11,069; Jaunpur 5,537; Rae Bareli 11,941; Sitapur 2,293; Hardoi 7,834,—total 99,008; of these 13,632 were dependants gratuitously relieved, and 17,424 persons were gratuitously relived under other provisions of the Famine Code. 596 persons were employed on village works in Allahabad. Supplies and fodder are getting deficient in several places. Prices are still high and are rising in several districts.

Punjab.—For week ending 18th November.—Slight rain in Mooltan only. Harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly finished. Sugarcane is being pressed in Sialkot. Cotton-picking continues in Sialkot, Mooltan, and Dera Ismail Khan. The spring crops are being sown on irrigated land, but sowings are much retarded owing to the deficient supply of water. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province. The condition of the autumn crops is average on irrigated lands only and poor elsewhere. The outturn is poor in Mooltan and below average in Dera Ismail Khan. The stock of grain is sufficient in Amritsar, Lahore and in parts of Ferozepore, and is average in Peshawar. Locusts did some damage in Mooltan. The condition of cattle is generally good to fair but they are hard worked in Jullundur and are getting poor in Kulachi in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is scarce everywhere except in Umballa, Peshawar, and Rohtak. The number of persons on relief work in Karnal was 426, and the aggregate number in Gujrat on the 14th November was 7,139, including non-working children. Prices generally rule high:—wheat is selling at 7 to 9, gram 8 to 9¼, Bulrush millet 8¾ to 11, maize 9 to 10¾, rice 7¼ to 8, and great millet about 11 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—For week ending 18th November.—The weather has been occasionally cloudy but there has been no rain. The days are still hot. Reaping of the autumn crops continues; apart from irrigated rice the outturns are very poor, except in a few favoured tracts such as the Dhamtari tehsil of Raipur and the Sambalpur Districts. Spring sowings are almost completed, but large areas have been left unsown in most districts. Germination is frequently defective and the young seedlings are in many cases very weakly. In the poorer lands they are withering away. Insects also are doing damage. Fodder is getting scarce in parts of five districts. Prices continue to rise almost throughout the provinces. Wheat is now selling at 7¾ seers in Damoh and in most other districts at 8 to 9 seers the rupee.

Burma.—For week ending 14th November.—In Lower Burma rain has fallen in most districts and crop prospects continue good everywhere. In Upper Burma slight rain fell in all districts except Pakokku, Kyaukse, Myingyan, and the Southern Shan States. Rain has improved the crops considerably in Shwebo and to some extent in Bhamo and Meiktila; elsewhere more rain is urgently needed and prospects have not improved. The price of paddy has fallen lagely in Myaungmya and the Upper Chindwin and slightly in Amherst, Thayetmyo, and Pakokku; elsewhere the price has been stationary. The numbers on relief works were 7,919; and on gratuitous relief 600.

Assam.—For week ending 17th November.—The whether is seasonable. Prospects of the crops are not favourable in the Surma Valley and parts of four lower districts in the Assam Valley. Sowing of the mustard crop continues. The condition of tea is fair. The condition of cattle is good, but scarcity of fodder is felt in parts of Cachar. Water is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are rising.

Mysore and Coorg.—For week ending 18th November.—Mysore: Rain is much needed. The crops are withering for want of rain. Ragi (Eleusine coracana) has been harvested in parts of Tumkur, Shimoga, Chitaldroog, and Mysore. Prices have risen in six districts.

Coorg: Rainfall moderate. The rice crop is maturing but rain is wanted. Cardamom-picking is completed. Coffee-picking has commenced. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains re rising.

Berar and Hyderabad.—For week ending 18th November.—Berar: The weather is warm and clear. Agricultural prospects are unsatisfactory. The crops on high and rocky land have withered almost throughout the province while the crops on rich black soil are stunted through insufficient moisture. Ploughing of fields for the winter crops is completed but sowings are deferred in places and weeding operations have been stopped in most districts. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in Akola, Amraoti, and Wun. High prices for food-grains continue and relief works appear likely to be necessary early next year.

Hyderabad: No rain during the week. Sowing of the spring crops hasc ommenced. The irrigated rice crop is withering. Agricultural prospects are getting more and more gloomy, especially in the Gulbunga division. The water-supply is decreasing. Fodder and pasture are scarce. Prices are:—wheat 6¾, coarse rice 6¾, white jowar 10, yellow jowar 11¾, gram 8, and tur (Cajanus indicus) 12 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—For week ending 18th November.—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Rain is wanted urgently everywhere. Agricultural operations are still at a standstill in Baghelkhand but are in progress in other Agencies. The autumn crops have been damaged for want of rain everywhere. Agricultural stock are in fairly good condition in Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar, but are indifferent in Baghelkhand. Pasturage is fair and sufficient in Bhopal and Bhopawar, but is indifferent in Baghelkhand and insufficient in Bundelkhand. Prices are above normal in all Agencies. Opium is being sown in Bhopal and to a limited extent in Bhopawar. The number of persons employed on relief works in Bundelkhand was 859 and in Baghelkhand 859. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Bundelkhand 1,229 and Baghelkhand 1,169.

Rajputana.—For week ending 18th November.—No rain. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory except in Jaisalmere. The crops are fair except in Jeypore. Fowar (Sorghum vulgare) is suffering for want of rain in Jhallawar. Harvest prospects are not promising in Jeypore. Moong (Phaseolus mungo) and Kolath have been damaged in Serohi, jowar in Jhallawar, and the unirrigated crops in Ajmere. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient except in Tonk, Ulwar and parts of Meywar, Jeypore and Jaisalmere. Fodder is falling in Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Prices are high in Marwar, Meywar, Kotah, Harowti, Bikanir, Jaisalmere, but are falling in Pertabgurh and Jhallawar, and are steady elsewhere. Scarcity is apprehended later in the season in Bundi and a portion of Tonk. Test relief works have been started in Bhurtpore. The aggregate number of persons on relief works was:—Kotah 648; Dholepore 3,529; Bikanir 1,224; Jaisalmere 68. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Bikanir 2,747.

Kashmir.—Kashmir Valley.—For week ending 17th November.—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still in progress in some places. Prices are a little below normal.

Jammu Province.—For week ending 18th November.—No rain. The autumn crops are suffering. Fodder is scanty. Prices are rising.

Nepal.—For week ending 14th November.—Snow has fallen on the nearer ranges. The weather is dull. Harvesting of low-land rice is finished; the outturn is about ⅔ of an average.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A CASE REMANDED FOR FURTHER EVIDENCE.

IMPERATRIX VS. LALLOO CHATUR AND TWO OTHERS.

THIS was an application for a revision of the sentence of 15 Rs. fine imposed upon the applicants, who were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on the 2nd of September, 1896, of the offence of having used abusive language with intent to provoke breach of the peace, under section 504 of the Indian Penal Code.

On the 14th of October last, Mr. Karsondas Chubildas, barrister-at-law, applied to their lordships for leave to apply for revision. After hearing counsel, their lordships admitted the application for revision, and ordered papers to be sent for. On the 13th inst., the application was heard, when Mr. Karsondas Chubildas, instructed by Mr. M. V. Bhat, again appeared on behalf of the petitioners. Mr. Karsondas urged that there was no evidence in the record to show that any language that amounted to an insult was used by the petitioners. He also urged that the finding of the magistrate was defective, inasmuch as it did not say what were the words used by the petitioners, nor did it say that the language was such as was likely to induce the complainant to cause breach of the peace, or commit any other offence. In support of the application, the case of Empress vs. Shidganda, I. L. R. 18, Bom, page 97, was cited.

After hearing arguments of the council, their lordships made the following order:—The magistrate finds that the accused abused the complainant to such an extent as to attract the attention of the neighbours. He does not, however, either in the evidence or in his judgement, record the nature of the abuse, or the words used, neither does he find that the accused grave provocation, intending, or knowing it to be likely that such provocation would cause the complainant to break the public peace or commit any other offence. We, therefore, under section, 428 of the Criminal Procedure Code, ask him to take additional evidence on these points, and certify it to this court.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 14th November 1896:—

Mephan Ferguson, engineer, of the "Olderfleet," 475, Collins street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for improved means for joining the edges of metal plates or sheets to each other—a method principally useful in the manufacture of pipes.

Samuel Willoughby, engineer, of Devon House, St. Mary's Grove, Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in or connected with destructor furnaces for the treatment of town refuse.

Henry William Headland, electrical engineer, of Leyton, in the county of Essex, for improvements in secondary batteries.

Frank Lambert, manufacturer, of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, for a type writer.

Samuel Telford Dutton, civil engineer, of Maribank, Worcester, for improvements in roller frames for point or signal rods.

Robert Henry Cave, indigo planter, of Patterghatta Colgong, E.I. Ry., in the presidency of Bengal, for improvements in the process of indigo manufacture, wherebye the deposit of indigo is increased and a better quality of dye obtainable.

Martin Martin, major in the corps of Royal Engineers, of Agra, North-West Provinces, for improvements in automatic sluice gates or shutters to retain water for irrigation and other purposes in tanks and reservoirs or against embankments, and automatically to open and discharge it in time of floods.

Henry Vander Weyde, artist and electric light photographer, of 182, Regent street, London, for an improved method of and apparatus for producing, branding, and packing for transport blocks of ice, subdivided or sub-divisible into cubes.

Henry George Hills, tea planter, of Silcoorie tea estate, Cachar, for a machine for drying tea leaf and analogous substances.

William Smith Dawson, accountant, of Goosery, Howrah, for an improved tin lamp for use by the natives of India.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Alfred Hurley, paving inspector, Bombay municipality, of Parell road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved artificial stone. (Specification filed 30th October 1893.) Richard Lamb, gentleman, of No. 1, Broadway, New York, in the county and state of New York, United States of America, for improvements in traction systems for hauling purposes. (Specification filed 1st October 1896.)

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

Alfred Savill Tomkins, captain in the Victoria Rifles, of Holmwood, Caterham, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in portable cooking apparatus. (From 6th December 1893 to 5th December 1897.

William James Sawyer, gas engineer, of Elmfield, Selhurst road, South Norwood, in the county of Surrey, for an improved ink-stand. (From 23rd November 1893 to 22nd November 1897.)

Rudolf Diesel, engineer, of Berlin, Prussia, for a process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel. (From 19th April 1897 to 18th April 1898.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited it is notified that the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—

Frederick Josiah Jones' invention for improvement in the production of coke for foundry and other purposes. (Specification filed 11th August 1892.) Albert Abegg's invention for improvements in picking band fastenings for looms. Specification filed 8th August 1892.)

William Marriott's invention for improvements in springs, chiefly designed for use in railway vehicles. (Specification filed 8th August 1892.)

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AT the present time, writes a Calcutta contemporary when one hears of famine and pestilence all round, when sanitary experts are challenging each other to arrive at useful and reliable bacteriological conclusions, it may be useful to remind people generally that in all large and crowded cities the air which we breathe is heavily laden with microbes. Not so important do experimentalists regard the cleanliness of the water or milk or food that we drink and eat. It is the air we breathe, each pint of which inhaled by an adult is estimated to contain about 15,000 microbes. In some densely packed and notedly unhealthy cities the number is said to rise to millions. We are advised, therefore, by a London medical paper, to be careful to *breathe through the nose* only, which is the most perfect microbe destroyer.

THE Government of Madras has commuted the sentence of ten years' transportation to that of two years' rigorous imprisonment, passed upon Boa Nadigadu by the Sessions Judge of Bellary, for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The prisoner, a farmer, in March last returned home after a walk in the fields, when to his astonishment he found a butcher cohabiting with his wife. In a fit of extreme provocation, he dealt a blow on the head of the butcher with a farming implement, which was fatal, and soon after another blow on his wife. The woman screamed and ran out, and then the prisoner went after her and dealt another blow. The medical evidence went to show that the first blow, which seriously injured the main artery connecting the face and the ear, was the cause of death. The prisoner, who was sentenced to ten years' transportation, appealed to the High Court, which confirmed the conviction and sentence. He appealed to the Government of Madras, who decided, only a few days ago, that the sentence was severe, and commuted the same as above.

PORTUGUESE India, observes a contemporary, is beginning to feel the effects of the present scarcity which, it is impossible to deceive ourselves, is becoming more wdiespread as time creeps on. In Goa the cereals on hills and high grounds are withered up. The total failure of the land showers has rendered a second sowing of rice impossible. The dearness of provisions of every kind is being felt already. With famine and pestilence it is bad enough, but Goa and the Portuguese settlements adjacent have internal strife to contend with in addition. The Government has a depleted exchequer, and has not yet recovered from the financial strain imposed upon it by the recent guerilla warfare. The condition of Portuguese India must therefore be very bad indeed.

THE gathering famine is already telling seriously on the traffic returns of the Indian railways. During the four months ending on October 31 last there was a decrease of about thirteen lakhs in the gross earnings of the guaranteed and State railways, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The total earnings were six crores and seventy-three lakhs, as against six crores and eighty five lakhs last year. This brings down the average earning per mile from Rs. 280 to Rs. 268. The most serious falling-off—twenty lakhs—is on the North-Western State Railway, which is the principal means for the conveyance of wheat for export to Kurrachee. The shipments from that port for the first six months of this year were not more than one-eighth of the figures for last season. The trade would almost have reached a vanishing point by this time, but for the indents made from Kurrachee to this port. The absence of movement of grain for export purposes, consequent on bad seasons, also accounts for the decrease by three lakhs of the earnings of the Oudh and Rohilkhund line, and to the same cause, combined with the poor trade in Malwa opium, may be attributed the decline in the earnings of the Rajpootana-Malwa Railway by eight and a quarter lakhs. These and other large falls are neutralised to a considerable extent by the improvement of five lakhs in the earnings of the Eastern Bengal line; of two and a half lakhs in the Indian Midland and of no less than seven lakhs and three-quarters in the Great Indian Peninsula.

A TELEGRAM dated Sonepur, Nov. 21, says the bathing day passed off quietly, the numbers present being much below the average, though the rail filled up wonderfully. Some excitement was caused in the Native Bazar by a tusker elephant becoming *must*, who is reported to have killed a horse in the fair, damaged other elephants and two men before being captured again.

A RESIDENT of Brussels, who sends to the Belgian papers an account of his return on foot from Paris at the conclusion of the Franco-Russian fetes draws a melancholy picture of the decadence of village life in the eastern provinces of France. This is evidenced (says the *Chronicle's* Brussels correspondent) by the number of dwellings abandoned and falling into ruin, and the poverty-stricken appearance of the habitations of those who draw their means of livelihood from the soil. Even the better class of the peasant proprietary, he says, live in homes where wooden floors are more often supplanted by the bare ground; the farmer's chief diet is bread and cheese, and his drink water hardly tinged with wine. Twenty years ago the wolf had disappeared from the East of France: to-day large numbers are seen in outlying districts. The writer ascribes all these ills to the "curse of militarism," the enforced result of the present armed peace which weighs upon Europe. A similar view is entertained with special reference to the steadily increasing tendency of village populations to migrate into the great towns, by M. Melchior de Vogue, the accomplished Academician, who has been through the military mill himself. M. de Vogue has been moved to condemnatory utterances against the recruiting system, which, he holds, is the cause of so untoward a state of things. The army, M. de Vogue roundly asserts, is too much the outcome of the fetish worship of numbers. The recruiting system in force is contrary to French traditions and the genius of the nation, and presents, after all, but the mere semblance of identity with the *savante* organisation of the victors in the last campaign. M. de Vogue is for quality rather than quantity—for more veterans and fewer raw recruits. To secure this, he would have civil employ made the assured guerdon of long service only—the Ministry that should propose such a thing would not live an hour, because the Deputy who could dispense with votes would not be a Deputy. The recruiting system which M. de Vogue condemns is not the only system which needs reform, maybe.

THE inscriptions in Mr. Alma Tadema's house are an interesting feature. From the hearty "Salve above the house door to the graceful salutation in the ante-hall—

I count myself in nothing else so happy,
As in a soul rememb'ring my good friends—

they breathe, says Mr. Spielman in an article in the November *Magazine of Art*, a love of wit and a cordial welcome to the visitor. Outside the bedchamber is a "God-keep-you," and facing, so that it may meet the eyes of the occupant on his quitting the room in the morning, is a cheery "Good-morrow" that should put him in excellent humour for the day. And the point of it all is that some of the letters are painted in scarlet, which, reckoning Roman fashion, amount to numbers that mark, literally, red-letter dates in the Alma-Tadema family. Mr. Spielman tells a story of Mr. Tadema's good fortune in connection with Mr. Gambart, who at one time ruled the picture market in Western Europe. When Gambart visited Antwerp Leys purposely misdirected the picture-king to his pupil's studio instead of to another's, and Tadema received the yearned-for visitor. When Gambart discovered where he had been deposited, and saw the jolly, smiling young artist at the door, he could not find it in his heart to drive away; so he entered. "Do you mean to say," he demanded brusquely, "that you painted that picture?" And he pointed, with obvious surprise, to the "Coming out of Church," which stood upon the easel. Mr. Tadema bowed assent. "Well, then," he added, after a few words as to price, "let me have twenty-four of the sort, at progressive prices for each half-dozen." Here was a stroke of unheard-of luck! And, to make matters better, Gambart agreed, after much pleading, that the painter might go back to antiquity instead of to the Middle Ages. Thus it came about that some of the artist's most famous works were included among the pictures which had been ordered, like gloves, at so much per dozen.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Novoe Vremya*, who followed the Tsar on his tour, has been giving his impressions of Scotland, as contrasted with England. The correspondent, it seems, spent most of his time in Edinburgh, where he made a remarkable discovery—"I had no sooner arrived in Edinburgh than I was struck by the crowds of people promenading in the streets. It was then ten p.m., and never having seen anything of the kind in London, I thought something special must have happened. But having passed a few more days there, and seeing the same crowds every evening I came to understand that, while the Englishman, at the close of the day's work, shuts himself up in his house, the Scotsman walks about to get a breath of fresh air." Regarding the appearance of the Scottish crowds, the writer remarks:—"One was struck by the absence of the English hauteur and rigidity: even well-dressed people seemed more simple and natural, more lively in their movements, but at the same time more awkward and angular than the English. . . Roundheaded, with gentle features, and of medium height, the inhabitants of the Scottish Lowlands remind me more than anything else of the Wurtembergers; while the English, tall in stature, sharp-featured, and long-faced, resemble the Hanoverians or Holssteinites." Here (as recounted in the *Westminster Gazette*) are a few more of the Russian journalist's discoveries:—"In their controversy with the English Press, the Scottish newspapers sharply criticise the levity of the English and their want of self-command." "In all their schools they (the Scots) teach that 'England was united to Scotland,' and that the Scottish Kings took the title of Kings of Great Britain "to sooth the vanity of the English." "The Highlanders propose to establish, in union with the Irish and Welsh, a 'Celtic Union,' for the re-establishment of the Celtic language, customs, and institutions, in opposition to the Anglo-Saxon."

THE following reference to the Marquis of Dufferin which occurs in Prof. Sloane's recently-published "Life of President McCosh" has special interest at the present time:—"One day, when Lord Dufferin and Dr. McCosh were riding together near Belfast, McCosh said, 'My Lord, I fear you are not fulfilling the end of your life.' Dufferin looked at him sternly, and asked him somewhat imperiously what he meant. He told him that he had high talents and accomplishments, and that something great and good was expected of him. 'But what,' Lord Dufferin asked, 'do you expect from me?' McCosh at once replied that he had expected him to devote himself to statesmanship. He inquired thoughtfully and earnestly, 'Do you think I have the talents for this work?' McCosh answered him that he was sure he had, and that he had only to devote himself to the work to do great good and rise to distinction." How fully Dr. McCosh's prediction has been justified is known to all the world.

THERE was never, perhaps (says a writer in the *World*) a time when the self-confidence of youth was more absolute or more aggressive than it is to-day. We are constantly being assured, in every accent of juvenile contempt, that respect for years and faith in the wisdom that years are supposed to bring are effete superstitions and that persons of venerable age are "fogeys" and "fossils" whom it is our duty to superannuate in a body, leaving their vacated spheres of activity for their ambitious juniors to bustle in. Before the juvenile superior person succeeds, however, in sweeping his elders from his path in this summary fashion, he will have to dispose of the fact that some of the most arduous and most important of the world's work is nowadays performed, and splendidly performed, by veterans who have reached their seventh and even their eighth decade. The record of the vigorous prelate who, at the age of seventy-five, has lately been nominated to the See of Canterbury is by no means an exceptional one. It would be easy enough to compile a lengthy list of men who have rendered and are rendering invaluable service in their several professions long after they have exceeded what the cant phrase describes as "the allotted span." Like Dr. Temple, they have felt that there was work they still could do, and they have gone on strenuously doing it. They have continued, moreover, to bring to it, besides mere energy, the ripened experience that would be disastrously missed if compulsory retirement in middle life, which is understood to be one of the ideals of an impracticable socialism, were enforced in the supposed interest either of themselves or of the younger generation. There are worse disabilities for public service than those for which the decline into the vale of years is responsible, as the world would speedily discover if it allowed the clever young people who are such a prolific race at this century-end to push the greybeards prematurely from their stools. In this sixtieth year of the reign of the most truly venerable of English Sovereigns, it would be an interesting and appropriate exercise to reckon up the number of distinguished persons who have contributed at an advanced age, in some form or other, to the glory of the Victorian era. And it might then be worth while to consider the extent of the loss we should have suffered in all directions within these two generations, if the cry of "Too old," so readily raised nowadays, had availed to drive these veterans, earlier in their careers, from the positions in which their services have been rendered.

WRITING under the little of "William the Witless," apropos of the European Situation, the *Saturday Review* says:—When, a little more than six years ago, the Emperor William goaded Prince Bismarck into resignation, students of politics who knew, or thought they knew, the Iron Chancellor, eagerly asked what was likely to happen under the new regime. William II. had given no proof of unique abilities as a statesman; but he had given ample proof of an excitable, erratic, and emotional disposition. When he elected to take command, Germany was strong and respected on all hands. France was isolated, Russia was friendly, England was to all intents and purposes, an adherent to the Triple Alliance, and the Triple Alliance itself stood firm as a rock. That was the European situation which Prince Bismarck was mainly instrumental in creating and maintaining. Powers which he could not command as allies he set by the ears among themselves. Europe might be kept on the tenterhooks of terror from week's end to week's end. Germany dominated the position. What has been the effect of Prince Bismarck's supersession by the Emperor William? The answer is writ large across every daily paper published for months past. Germany, under the misguiding hands of the present Kaiser, had managed to bring Russia and France together in bonds of intimacy which, on the one hand, permit the autocratic Tsar to embrace the Republic in "a profound sentiment of comradeship,' and on the other induce the anti-monarchical Gaul to subscribe cheerfully millions of francs for an Emperor's entertainment. Nor is this all. His Imperial Majesty's efforts have shifted the weight of Great Britain's sympathy from the Triple Alliance to the Dual Alliance, thus ensuring for Russia and France in Europe the position occupied previously by Germany, Austria, and Italy. Germany, after half-a-dozen years of the Kaiser's undivided control of foreign affairs, has become the one Power hopelessly isolated in Europe, and is hardly less distrusted by those who must still be called her allies than by those whose friendship she has sought in vain to compass and to ke

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

From information which continues to reach us it does not appear that the scheme which the Commander-in-Chief and Adjutant-General are considering for dividing the Royal Regiment of Artillery into two branches—mounted and dismounted—is likely to be received with general favour by officers and men concerned. Now that artillery officers are brought face to face with the substance of what up to the present time has only been the shadow of "separation," they begin to see with clearer vision the difficulties attending a change of so drastic a nature as is now proposed. How is military spirit to be kept up in a corps which can never hope to fight until the fleet of 127 battleships and cruisers is sent to the bottom of the sea; how are young officers to be taught their duties as leaders if they are to be buried all their lives in the cells and casemates of coast fortresses; what compensating advantage will the field artillery man gain to make up for his loss of scientific knowledge; where is the line of demarcation to be drawn between artillery duties, which often dovetail into one another in such a manner as to preclude the possibility of distinction; how are mixed artillery commands to be filled if officers are only trained in a special branch of artillery knowledge; what, after all, is the necessity for a change which is condemned by practically the whole of the senior officers of the artillery from Lord Roberts downwards? These are some of the questions which must occur to the minds of all who try to look at this subject from the broad view of administrative expediency, and without regard to the narrower personal considerations which have been allowed to carry so much weight in its previous discussion.

Public attention in India has of late been taken up with the subject of the alleged deficiency of British officers in native regiments. The interest, to a length extended to Englend, and it is beginning to be realised that a military problem of considerable importance demands solution. The native army of India constitutes a highly valuable portion of our land forces. The native regiments vary largely in efficiency, the variation depending chiefly on the races from which the different corps are recruited. Some are notoriously but little above the average standard of military police, whilst others are almost equal to the best European regiments. Taken, however, as a whole, the native army is a formidable body of fighting men, which as regards discipline, drill, manœuvring, and shooting, has made wonderful strides since the Mutiny, and is yearly improving. Perhaps the chief of the recent gains in efficiency consists in the increased tactical skill of the native officers, and indeed in their increased fitness for command generally. It might have been thought that with this improvement a conviction would have gained ground that the number of British officers might with safety be diminished. Yet, strangely enough, with the increased and increasing quality of the native officers the clamour for more British officers waxes louder. In the Chitral campaign the native officers showed on several occasions that they were equal to the duty of command, and on the North-West Frontier we believe that there are some detachments commanded by native officers. With a feeling of responsibility would grow increased readiness and fitness to bear it. At all events the experiment might without risk be tried in certain picked regiments.

The arrangements for launching the second-class cruiser Furious at Devonport are well advanced, so that by December 4, the date fixed for her launch, she will be ready to take the water. Her port propeller shafting has been fitted, and the work of boring out for the reception of the starboard shafting will be completed in a few days. In consequence of the dispute in the engineering trade at Hull, the machinery contractors have made but little progress with the vessel's propelling machinery during the past two months, and as there is a probability of the dispute lasting, it is feared that the Furious will be under construction for a much longer period than had been arranged.

A very silly report, sent from Halifax, appeared in several of the daily papers to the effect that the strength of the British fleet in American waters was to be doubled, and that it would be divided into two squadrons, one for the protection of Canada and Newfoundland, having its headquarters at Halifax all the year round, and the other for the protection of the West India Islands, with its headquarters at Bermuda. The flagships, it was said, would be the Renown and Royal Arthur. On the following day the Secretary of the Admiralty denied the truth of this report, stating that it was entirely devoid of foundation. In England such a correction should not have been necessary, but it is quite as well that it was made and has been telegraphed across the Atlantic. There are already enough causes for friction between us and ourselves without adding another as this departure, if really intended, would have been.

A very useful outcome of the recent Trafalgar celebration was the opportunity it gave for a technical examination of the column in Trafalgar square. At the request of the Office of Works, Mr. Harrison the Sheffield steeple jack, and his men have made this examination, and Mr. Harrison himself sat astride Nelson's cocked hat to take notes in full view of an admiring crowd. One other legend has been exploded. It has been said that the hollow of the hat contained silver and pewter vessels placed there at the time of the erection of the column. Mr. Harrison reports that no such hollow exists, the hat having been rounded off to prevent any lodgment of water. It appears that the figure is in two pieces, jointed at the middle, and that it is generally in a sound, though dirty and worn, state. Some minor repairs need to be executed, and the whole column will be the better for pointing, the elements have eaten out the mortar, and there are considerable interstices in the stoneworks. The Office of Works will put repairs in hand forthwith.

There is apparently still a state of war between the Admiralty and the inhabitants of Pembroke Dock on the question of a proper water-supply to the town. The Admiralty have previously threatened that unless the work of providing water were begun the new pier or jetty voted in this year's estimates should not be commenced, and now they have ordered that Hobb's Point shall be closed for civilian traffic from January 1 next. This will seriously inconvenience the townspeople, for the ferry running from this point to the terminus of the Great Western Railway at New Milford is a main artery of traffic for them. On the other hand, that a town of such a size should be without a proper water-supply in these days is a serious matter, and the Admiralty are quite right in insisting that the work should be put in hand without further delay. The hitch at present seems to be that the local authorities cannot agree as to whether a 9in. or 12in. pipe is most suitable, though it is fairly evident that the larger size would be the truest economy in the long run.

Further experiments have been carried out with the Zalinsky pneumatic gun at Milford by Captain Parr, R.N., and Commander R. Farquhar, representing the Naval Ordnance Committee, and in the presence of Lieut.-General Sir F. Forester-Walker, commanding the Western District, who went up from Plymouth to witness the experiments. The old despatch-boat Harpy was towed out of the Haven on Tuesday, the 27th ult. to serve as a target. Outside she was sent adrift under a small head of steam, and shots were fired at her to test the effect of the high-explosive shells. The vessel had been rendered unsinkable by filling her with empty casks, and the experiments are to be repeated until she is completely destroyed. The Zalinsky gun has been at Milford Haven for many years now, and still very little is known about it. Now that the experiments are placed in naval hands it is to be hoped we shall find out if it can be fired with safety, or whether the destructive effect of its shells is commensurate with the risk attending its working. The experiments resulted in the Harpy not being struck until the eleventh round, when the shell burst close above her. She immediately began to sink, and was then, as had been previously arranged, blown up by a charge of gun-cotton. Whilst she was sinking three more shots were fired at her from the gun, but did not succeed in hitting her. With such results—one hit out of seventeen rounds—the gun cannot be considered a success. In several of the rounds the projectile was observed to turn over in its flight, and then fall four to five hundred yards short of the target. Nearly all the members of the Ordnance Committee were present.

It is a sign of the times that a new review, with the title of *To-Morrow*, should take up the subject of "The Navy as a Profession." Captain Eardley Wilmot, who is always doing something to extend a knowledge of the Service among the public, is the writer. He describes generally the vastly-improved conditions of naval life, and explains, for the benefit of the public, many points concerning the method of entry and training. While finding so much to commend, he does not overlook the well-known grievances of officers touching leave, half-pay, and other matters. He remarks incidentally that the recent step of entering officers direct from the merchant marine cannot have tended to the popularity of the Service among its members.

Whilst "musical comedy" is keeping so many of our actors out of employment, our dramatists have to face the competition of American authors. Three separate American companies, bringing their own plays, will visit London during the season. Mr. George Edwardes will produce at the Vaudeville an American comedy, "Too Much Johnson," in succession to "A Night Out," and Mr. Hawtrey has an American farce under consideration for the Comedy. It is significant that nothing of Mr. Pinero, Mr. Sydney Grundy, or Mr. Jones is to be given this side of the New Year at any London theatre, except three of the most accomplished actresses of our time—Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Miss Elizabeth Robins, and Miss Marion Terry—are all "out of an engagement." Miss Robins, however, will return to the stage for a brief spell next month when Dr. Ibsen's "Little Eyolf" will be produced under her direction.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 21.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr E P Chapman, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 6th Nov 1896.

The services of Mr E Gray, of the Indian Civil Service, Bo Estabt, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the 10th Dec 1896.

The services of Surgn-major R N Campbell, M B, I M S, Offig Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Surgn-Lieut-Col D P MacDonald, Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair.

Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir F W Maclean, Kt, Q C, to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Sir F W Maclean took his seat on the 9th Nov 1896.

The services of Lieut H L Stanton, 3rd Bengal Infy, a Comdt in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of H E the Comdr-in-Chief, with effect from the 12th Dec 1896.

The Rev T M H Wood, Chaplain of Bankipore and Dinapore, is appointed to be Chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, with effect from the 16th Nov 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Vety Lieut F S H Baldrey, Asst Principal, Bombay Vety College, returned from furlough, on Medical certificate, granted to him in Notification No 2020—78-13, dated the 5th Nov, and resumed charge of his duties on the 16th Oct, 1896.

On return of Mr A E Wild, Consvr of Forests, Bengal, from the privilege leave granted him in the notification of this Dept No 703-F, dated the 11th Aug last, Mr E G Chester, Offig Consvr, reverts to his substantive appointment of Depy Consvr, 1st grade, with effect from the 4th inst.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major M J Meade, I S C, Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Political Agent in Bhopal, with effect from the 27th Oct, 1896.

Lieut H A Gib, I S C Offig Wing Officer, 30th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjt of the Deoli Irregular Force, vice Lieut F C L Waller, I S C, with effect from the 29th Oct, 1896, and until further orders.

Capt W T Buck, Station Staff Officer, Neemuch, is appointed to officiate as Cant Magte at Neemuch, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 9th Oct, 1896, and during the absence on privilege leave of Capt A D Fordyce, I S C, or until further orders.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr William H Lockerman as Vice-Consul for the United States at Aden.

Capt P T A Spence, I S C, Offig Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Political Agent in Zhob, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (b) (ii) (a), Chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 28th Nov, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Mr J A Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, Resident of the 2nd class, and Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to be also Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 4th Nov, 1896.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr S H Bryan, Personal Asst to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue is appointed to act as Asst Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, vice Mr A F Ashton who is posted to the charge of the Upper Division of the Internal Branch of the Northern India Salt Revenue Dept.

Mr W D Woollam, a Probationer, attached to the office of the Accountant Genl, N-W Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for 19 days, with effect from the 27th Oct 1896.

The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr J S Milne, Probationer in the office of the Accountant Genl, Bombay, in Notification in the Judl Dept, No. 4319-G1, dated the 9th Oct, 1896, is extended to the 11th Nov, 1896 (inclusive).

Babu Wooma Charn Bose, Depy Comptroller, Post Office, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Post Office, in addition to his own duties during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J W H Sandell for one month with effect from the 1st Dec, 1896.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Hyderabad Contingent.—1st Infantry—Capt F V Whittall, wing commander, to be second-in-command, vice Major E C M Lushington appointed commandant, 6th Infy, but to remain seconded; Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Bolarum; Capt R G Burton, wing commander, sub pro tem, to be wing commander and officiating second-in-command, vice Capt Whittall, seconded; and Capt H Lowther, wing officer, to be wing commander, sub pro tem, vice Capt Burton, officiating as second-in-command; with effect from the 2nd July, 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Surgn-Lieut, appointed to the Bom Estabt in G O No. 1,023 of 1890, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified:—P A Smith, 10th Oct, 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

Lieut W J Cates, Leinster Regt, wing officer, 17th Regt of Bom Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 14th June, 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen month's probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieutenants—W H Clifford, Royal Berkshire Regt, officiating wing officer, 25th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy,—4th Feb, 1895; and W J H Gunter, Gloucestershire Regt, wing officer, 16th Regt of Bombay Infy,—2nd April, 1895.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second Lieuts—F H Waring, officiating wing officer, 30th (Punjab) Regt of Madras Infy—14th Oct, 1896; L Slater, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Regt of Bombay Lancers,—15th Oct, 1896; and W P N Hicks, officiating wing officer, 21st Regt of Bom Infy (Marine Battn)—10th Oct, 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:—4th Regt of Bom Infy— 1st Battn Rifle Regt—Rahimullah Khan to be Jamadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

PROMOTIONS.

Subject to H M's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army:—Capt A Poingdestry, 8th Sept, 1896.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.—BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col—Surgn-Lieut-Col G Waters, vice Bgde-Surgn-Lieut-Col C W MacRury, retired, Dated 31st March, 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Colonel's allowances, with effect from the 20th Nov, 1896;—Col F Currie, Bengal Cavy and Col J W S Butler, I S C.

NATIVE ARMY.

16th (The Lucknow) Regt of Bengal Infy—Havildar Mahabir Singh to be Jemadar, vice Naurang Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1896.

45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy—Jemadar Ujagar Singh to be Subadar, and Drill Havildar Kishan Singh to be Jemadar, vice Dhanpat, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st Sept, 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from 9th October, 1896:—

To be Commander, 1st grade—Commander H S Black.

To be Commander, 2nd grade—Commander C W R Hooper.

To be Commander, 3rd grade—Lieut G S Hewett.

To be Lieut—Sub-Lieutenant A S Balfour.

In G G O No 53 of 1896, for 10th Oct, 1896, read 9th Oct 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversions in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers:—L F Maclean, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade; H J Richard, to be Chief Engr, 3rd class; Lieut-Col J F J Miller, to be Suptdg Engr, 1st class; W Conman, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class; B G Wallis, to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary; J J Mullaly, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade; S Preston, to be Suptdg Engr, 2nd class; A B Phelan, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade; G G Palmer, to be Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, temporary; and C J Sheridan, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade.

Mr J W Johnson, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Assam, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th Nov, 1896, under Article 719 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr G A Anderson is confirmed in the appointment of Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept and in the rank of class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, with effect from the 1st Oct, 1896, vice Mr F B Hebbert, who has vacated that appointment.

In supersession of Notification No 278, dated the 20th June, 1893, Mr J Godfrey, Depy Examr of Accounts, attached to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, officiated as Examr of Accts of that Railway in class III of Examr (New Classification) from the 10th July to the 70th Oct, 1895, inclusive.

Mr W H Cole, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, temporarily in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Management Dept, is permanently transferred to that Estabt and confirmed in class I, grade 3, thereof with effect from the 1st Oct, 1896.

TELEGRAPH.

Mr F S Wareham, Sub-Asst Supdt, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Dept, is promoted to the honorary rank of Asst Supdt with effect the 1st Oct, 1896.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Mr G D Cusson, Extra Asst Supt, 5th grade, is brought on to the effective list, with effect from the 7th Nov 1896.

Mr J McHatton, Extra Asst Supt, 5th grade, is appointed a Draftsman in the Head-Quarters Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 7th Nov, 1896, vice Mr. G D Cusson, and is placed on the seconde list from that date.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, REVENUE BRANCH.

Mr P L Causley, Sub-Asst Supt, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 15th Oct, 1-96, under Article 491 of the Civil Service Regulations.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Senior Asst Surgn and Hon Surg-Capt J B Maloney, attached to the Medical Store Dep t, Bombay Command, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the same.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Surgn-Lieut-Col A Adams, M D, on return from the furlough granted him in Foreign Department Notification No 741-G, dated the 1st May, 1896, resumed medical charge of the Western States of Rajputana from Surgn-Lieut-Col P A Weir, M B, on the forenoon of the 3rd Nov, 1896.

In continuation of this Office Notification No 1203-G, dated the 9th Oct, 896, it is hereby notified that Capt A B Mayne, Indian Staff Corps, returned to duty, on the afternoon of the 27th idem, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No 3805, dated the 12th Sept, 1896.

AGENT TO THE GOVR-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

Lieut A L Jacob, I S C, Officiating Political Asst of the 3rd class and Asst Political Agent in Lower Zhob, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Foreign Dept Notification No 1665 G, dated 15th Oct 1896, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th idem.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, P W D.

Mr F P Farrell, Hony Asst Examiner of Accounts, and Capt C A R Browne, R E, Examiner of Accounts, made and took over respectively charge of the office of Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, on the afternoon of 30th Oct, 1896.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Diwans Estate Regulation (III of 1877), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr H V Cobb, I C S, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office of Asst Commissioner of Ajmere, to be the Agent to Administer, on behalf of the Govt, the property vested in Her Majesty under the said Regulation.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G T Scully, Supt Northern Group, Punjab Circles Upper Division, Internal Branch at present on deputation in the Sambhar Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 491, Section II, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

(ESTABLISHED IN DECEMBER, 1888.)

The ninth annual exhibition will be opened in Bombay early in February 1897, on a day to be hereafter notified.

Patrons:—H E the Right Hon'ble Lord Sandhurst, G C I E and H E Lieut-General Charles Edward Nairne, C B. Members of the Committee:—President—The Hon'ble H M Birdwood, Vice President—Mr E Greenwood, The Hon'ble Mr Justice Parsons, Messrs F W Stevens, C I E, E Wimbridge, H M Phipson, D J Tata, George Cotton, Ghellabhai Haridas, R N Mant, K N Kanekal, Kasim Nanney, F C Rimington, L R W Forrest, Honorary Treasurer—E M Slater—Honorary Secretary—Professor G V Muller, M A, Assistant Honorary Secretary—Trimbak Ramchanndra Kotwal, B A, LL B, Clerk—Sitaram Ganesh Jairam, Bankers—Messrs King, King and Co, Business Agents—Messrs Soundy and Co., Ld.

Subscription for an ordinary member is Rs 10 per annum, and for a life member, Rs. 100. Application for membership should be addressed to the Honorary Secretary.

The following prizes will be awarded at the Exhibition:—For the best landscape in any medium, and for the best figure subject in any medium—Bombay Society's gold medals, (value Rs. 100 each); for the best painting of flowers or still-life, in oil-colours, for the best painting of flowers or still-life, in water-colours, for the best painting in monochrome (any medium), for the best pair of sketches" in oil-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in., for the best pair of sketches" in water-colours, size not less than 12 by 8 in., for the best drawing in pastel, black or coloured crayons, for the best architectural drawing, for the best model in any material, for the best photograph, printed by any process, and for the best delhi painting on ivory—The Society's Silver Medals; for the best picture in the Exhibition (Rs 100)—His Excellency the Governor; for the best painting in oil-colours, by a native of India of a scene in the Mahabharata, Ramayana or in Maratha History (Rs. 75)—H H the Maharajah of Kolhapur; for the best landscape in oils by a native of India (Rs 70)—H H Martanda Varma, first Prince of Travancore; for the best landscape in water-colours (Indian subjects (Rs 100), for the best picture in oil-colours by a native of India (Rs 75), for the best model in plaster or terra cotta by a native of India (Rs 75) and for the best picture in water-colours by a native of India (Rs 50)—H H the Maharajah of Bhavnagar; for the best figure-painting in water-colours (Rs 70)—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court; for the best figure-painting in oil-colours (Rs 50)—Some Members of the Bombay Bar; for the best portrait in oil or water-colours (Rs 100)—Mr Naranjee Dwarkadas; for the best seascape in any medium (Rs 100)—Mr George Cotton; for the best landscape in oil-colours (Rs 50)—Sir J Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney; for the best painting in oil or water-colours, depicting the style of dress of a Parsee Lady of the present day (Rs 100) (b)—A Life Member of the Society; for the best sketch in oil or water-colours by a native lady, or in default drawn by any lady (Rs 50) (c)—Vijaykandas Atmaram; for the best figure-painting in oil by a native lady amateur (Rs 30) and for the best copy of a figure-painting in oil by a native lady amateur (Rs 20) (d)—Mr Ardesir Sorabji Camadia; for the best engraving by the photo-zinco process. The work must have been done in Bombay, and both the plate and a print from it must be shown (Rs 25)—*The Last Goftar*; for the best picture in oil; Subject—A Pathetic Episode in the history of an Indian lady of ancient times (Rs 50—Mr Karim Nensey; for the best picture in any medium of an Indian street scene (Rs. 50) Some Pleaders of the High Court; for the best painting of animal-life in oil or water-colours (Rs 50)—for the best set of 6 photographs (other than portraits negatives not less than 8 by 6 in. taken and printed by any process since the date of the last exhibition by amateur in India (album or views) (Rs 50)—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, C S I; for the best picture in any medium by a native student, either past or present of an Art School in India (Rs 60) and for the second best picture in any medium by a native student, either past or present of an Art School in India (Rs 40)—Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Bart; for the best Picture in any medium by a native female student of an Art School in India (Rs 30 (a).—Mr J J Madan; for the best picture in any medium drawn by a student of the Sir J J School of Art, Bombay (Rs 30) and for the best Picture drawn by a native lady, or in default drawn by anylady (Rs. 40)—Mr Vajesanakar Gavrishankar (in commemoration of the late Mr Gavrishankar Udeyshankar C S I, Dewan of Bhavnagar); for the best painting in oil or water-colours of a Shrine, Temple of Bathing Ghat (Rs. 50).—The Chief Judge and Judges of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay; for the best picture by a lady who has not taken another prize (Rs. 50) and for the best architectural drawing of any building in India (Rs. 50),—Mr Nowroji N Wadia, C I E, for the best sketch of any part of Bombay (Rs. 50), and for the best drawing in black and white (Rs. 50)—Mr. Jamsetjee N Tatta; for the best original drawing in pen and ink (Rs. 50)—Mr. E Wimbridge; for the best picture illustrative of a Bombay trade or industry (Rs. 50)—Mr Ghellabhai Haridas, Sheriff of Bombay; for the best picture in oil colours by a native lady of a house or garden scene or still-life (Rs. 50).—The Hon'ble Seth Luchmandas, C I E, (of Mutra); for the best picture in any medium of a Hindu or Mussalman building in India (Rs. 50).—Mr C Whitworth I C S; for the best picture of fruit, or flowers, or still-life in water-colours (Rs 50)—Mr Currimbhoy Ebrahim; for the best work by a native of India in lithograph, printed in colours (Rs 50)—Mr K N Kanekal; for best photograph by an Amateur (Rs 40)—Messrs Baijee Sakharam and Co; for the best photograph by a native girl or boy under sixteen (Rs 30)—Mr Noormanomed Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; for the best photograph by an amateur of a landscape or seascape (Rs 50)—Mr H W Uloth; for the best photograph by an amateur of a figure or group of figures or of an animal or group of animals (Rs 50)—Mr Govardhandas Gokuldas Vejpal; for the best photograph by a member of any architectural (Rs 50)—The Bombay Art Society; for the best set of four-quarter-plate photographs entirely the work of an amateur (Rs 30)—Mr Rahimtula Khenaz.

* See rule 10 of general rules. † See rule 11 of general rules. ‡ See rule 3 (a) of General Rules. § Figure includes Full Length, Head, or Group of Figures; (a) The Donor reserves the right of presentation of the successful pictures. (b) Right of copying by Photography; (c) Rule 10 of General Rules does not apply to this Competition; (d) Should prize No. 23 lapse, it will be added to No. 27; (e) Cannot be held with No. 37.

GENERAL RULES.

1. All work sent for exhibition will be submitted to the judgment of a properly appointed Hanging Committee, who will hang only those which they consider worthy of acceptance.

2 All prizes will be awarded by the properly appointed Judging Committee, who will not be bound to give any reasons for their award. The Committee or Judges may decline to award any prize if no work is considered worthy of it. The same work shall not be awarded more than one money-prize under any circumstances, and no person may win more than two money-prizes.

3. Any work admissible (see rule 12) may be sent up for exhibition, and will be hung or placed if accepted by the Committee, but prizes will be only awarded to those which fulfil the following conditions:—(a) They must be bona fide the work of amateurs, except in competitions Nos 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 23, 29, 34, 41, and 43; (b) They must have been executed in India, Burmah, Ceylon, Aden, or Stations on the Persian Gulf. (c) They must not have gained a prize at any previous Exhibition in Bombay or a prize in any exhibition in India prior to 1st January 1895.

4 The prices of works intended for sale must be communicated to the Honorary Secretary, and will be entered in the catalogue unless a wish to the contrary is expressed.

5 Works will be sold, subject to a deduction of 10 per cent. commission for the Society. All sales must be effected through the Honorary Secretary, and no work will be delivered until payment has been made.

6 The title of each picture and date of painting, together with the name and address of the painter, should be written legibly on the back.

7 Each case of pictures or other exhibits should be accompanied or preceded by a schedule of its contents in the following form.

Name and Address of Exhibitor.	Artist's Name.	Title of Picture.	Class or Description

This schedule should reach Messrs Soundy and Co on or before the 25th January, 1897, in order to ensure insertion in the catalogue, and it will greatly assist the Committee if intending Exhibitors will send such schedules as early as possible.

8. The last day for receiving works will be 1st February, 1897.

9. All pictures should be sent framed, and in the case of water-colours glazed also Messrs. Soundy and Co, the business agents of the Society, will, however, undertake to frame all pictures sent to them before 15th January, and subsequently to send them to the Committee.

10. Sketches sent in for competition as such must be accompanied by a certificate from the artist that they have been painted from nature or from life at not more than two sittings.

11. Photographs must be developed and printed by the Exhibitor.

12. The following works alone will be admitted to the present Exhibition:—(a) Oil-paintings. (b) Water-colour drawings. (c) Black or coloured crayon drawings. (d) Pen-and-ink drawings. (e) Architectural drawings and designs. (f) Statues busts and reliefs. (g) Photographs. (h) Wood-engravings and lithographs.

13. The Committee will use every endeavour to ensure the careful handling of works and have specially arranged with Messrs. Soundy and Co. for this business, but they will not be responsible for damage or loss. All charges for transmission must be paid by the sender.

14. Unsold works will be carefully packed under the direction of Messrs. Soundy and Co., and returned to the address of contributors, bearing.

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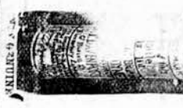

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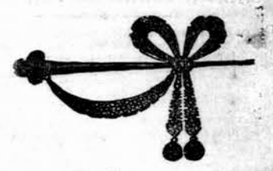
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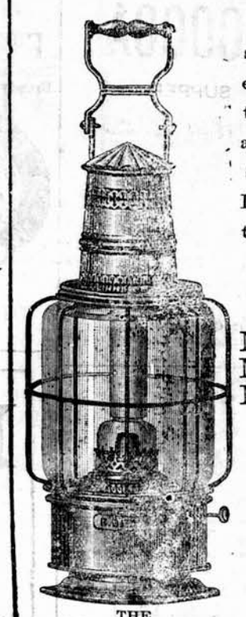
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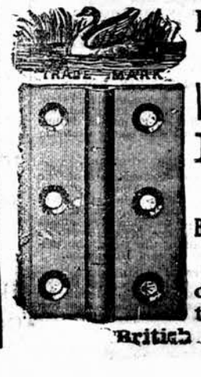

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